



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Kenya

U.S. Envoy's Detention Called a 'Mistake'

EA2702160695 Nairobi KNA in English 1500 GMT
27 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] 27 Feb (KNA) [dateline as received]—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, has said that the weekend Naivasha "mishap" involving the U.S. ambassador to Kenya, Ms. Aurelia Brazeal, should be seen as a mistake. The minister said Kenyans should be doing themselves a lot of injustice if they read too much into that incident.

Mr. Musyoka, who was in his office when he received the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Africa Ms. Prudence Bushnell, today said he would personally call on the ambassador to hear her version regarding the incident. He said the police commissioner, Mr. Shadrach Kiruki, did a good job for apologizing to the envoy on behalf of the government and the entire police force, but noted that the opposition leaders at the scene were not honorable in the comments they made to the ambassador.

On the regional scene, the minister called on the warlords in Somalia to place the country's welfare above personal interests if they are to save the country further turmoil following the United States' withdrawal.

Ms. Bushnell appraised [as received] the minister of the changes now taking place in the U.S. Congress and the perception of Kenya in Washington. She said Americans viewed Kenya as a country with great economic potential whose people had the desire to rise beyond ethnic tensions. While commenting on the political difficulties Kenya was grappling with following the onset of multi-partyism, the envoy said the country could learn a lesson from the USA, where the Republican Party has been in opposition for the last 40 years but was now in control of the U.S. Congress. She said the new congress placed a lot of emphasis on private sector development, human rights, and partnership in trade as opposed to aid. [passage omitted]

The U.S. ambassador was stopped and quizzed by police in Naivasha for 45 minutes on Saturday [25 February] reportedly on suspicion that she was accompanying some opposition leaders to Maela which is considered a security zone.

Somalia

U.S. Commander Issues Warning to Opposition

AB2702181895 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT
27 Feb 95

[By Hugh Nevill]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Mogadishu, Feb 27 (AFP)—A vanguard of US Marines landed here Monday [27

February] from hovercraft and helicopters, as the US commander threatened to "eliminate" the threat of opposition ahead of the arrival of 2,000 troops guarding the retreat of the last UN peacekeepers from Somalia.

Some 100 task force troops joined a 50-strong advance guard which has been in Mogadishu for some 10 days, made up of US special forces and Italian troops.

Issuing a ominous warning to possible Somali opposition, the US task force commander said that his troops would if necessary "eliminate the threat" posed to the operation by anyone operating so-called Somali technicals—battle-wagons with anti-aircraft guns aboard.

US Marine Lieutenant General Tony Zinni, the operational commander of Operation United Shield, told journalists at Mogadishu airport that he had set up hot-line radio links with Mogadishu leaders setting up a buffer of unarmed Somali police and "some sort of combined militia for security outside the gate."

As the US and some Italian troops landed from an armada offshore, he said: "The initial discussions are encouraging and it looks like possibly we can work something out."

Sporadic automatic and heavy weapons fire resounded around the southern Mogadishu district of Bermuda Monday but witnesses said the shooting was much lower in intensity than the day before.

"Some of the press guys made it sound like Armageddon (Sunday), but it wasn't," US Colonel John Latimer said. "My wife probably thinks she's going to collect my insurance, but she won't."

Zinni, who is in command of more than 10,000 seaborne troops from the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Pakistan and Malaysia, said he had asked for "an extended buffer on technicals," that the clan militias use in their street-battles.

And as the vanguard troops were securing the combined seaport and airport complex for the imminently-expected arrival of the second wave US officials were said to be preparing to dot the airport and harbour areas with posters, written in Somali, and warning: "Danger! Your presence inside this area is a threat to the multinational force inside. If you enter, you risk being killed or injured."

The main body of troops, whose arrival, though not officially announced, was clearly imminent, were called in to protect the withdrawal of the last 2,400 UN troops here, almost all from Pakistan and Bangladesh, plus a handful of senior UN civilians.

Zinni said the Somalis he talked to were working on "some sort of combined, moderate if you will, militia

formation" to prevent any looters or bandits penetrating the combined seaport and airport complex as his troops cover the evacuation.

The Somalis "seemed to be agreeable" to keeping "technical" weapons that we find particularly threatening" out of range, Zinni said.

A fire-fight just outside the airport Sunday which saw heavy fire coming into the complex was "an attempt by this more moderate militia ... to push away one of the other militias that had gotten into position," he said. "The moderate militia," Zinni said, was "composed of representatives from all factions and is one that we can deal with. But he acknowledged: "I expect that there's a very strong possibility there will be fighting" outside the gate ... the danger has always been spill-over fire and stray rounds."

Zinni described Ali Osman "Ato," a multi-millionaire who was financier to south Mogadishu warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, but who has just split with him, as "maybe the key player" in putting together the combined militia force, adding that he could talk to him, and others, over hand-held radios.

Ato, who made his money from garages, heavy machinery and producing "technicals," is a faction leader in his own right and was previously the Somali representative for the US oil giant Conoco. [passage omitted]

U.S., Italian Marines Land in Mogadishu

*AB2702213795 Paris AFP in English 2126 GMT
27 Feb 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Feb 28 (AFP)—US and Italian marines swarmed ashore from landing craft and giant hovercraft at Mogadishu just after midnight (2100 GMT Monday) to protect the withdrawal of UN troops from Somalia.

As one wave of marines landed at the port, others were landing simultaneously at "Green Beach" off the adjoining airport, said US Marine Lieutenant Colonel Philip Tracy, the battalion landing team commander here.

They were joining up with an advance force from the six-nation Operation United Shield to protect the evacuation of the last 2,400 UN troops and a handful of senior UN civilians from any attack by Somali militias.

Take Control of Port, Airport

*AB2802090095 Paris AFP in English 0630 GMT
28 Feb 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Mogadishu Airport, 28 Feb (AFP)—The commander of marines who came ashore at Mogadishu overnight took formal control of the port and airport complex in the Somali capital Tuesday [28 February] from UN troops. The first wave of U.S. and Italian marines of the U.S.-led Operation United Shield

came ashore in landing craft and giant hovercraft from warships just off the coast in the Indian Ocean shortly after midnight (2100 GMT), with others following until well after dawn.

They joined up with a 150-strong advance guard digging in along the sand dunes of the sprawling complex to protect the withdrawal of the last 2,400 UN troops from any attacks by clan militias who roam the streets of the lawless city in pick-up trucks with machine-guns or anti-aircraft weapons mounted. Offshore, another 7,000 troops from six nations were standing by aboard 23 ships.

General Aboo Samah, of Malaysia, the commander of the UN Operation in Somalia, handed over to U.S. Marine Lieutenant General Tony Zinni, the task force commander, in a brief ceremony at the airport at 8:00 A.M., then flew out to Nairobi, as did Victor Gbeho of Ghana, the UN special representative here.

The 2,000 U.S. marines and 300 Italian troops who came ashore were meanwhile deploying tanks, setting up machine-gun nests and dragging shipping containers behind armoured vehicles to set up defensive positions as gunships flew overhead.

The landing was unopposed, and south Mogadishu warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid has vowed not to allow looters to recover equipment the UN force will leave behind, but Zinni said the task force feared battles between the militias and "spill-over fighting" which might endanger his troops.

The last UN troops—1,500 Pakistanis and 900 Bangladeshis—are leaving by sea in a high-speed operation which task force officers say may be over in two days. [passage omitted]

Sporadic Gunfire Rings Through Mogadishu

*AB2702172595 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT
27 Feb 95*

[By Annie Thomas]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Mogadishu, Feb 27 (AFP)—Sporadic automatic and heavy weapons fire resounded around the Bermuda district in the south of Mogadishu Monday [27 February], as UN and US troops started their withdrawal operations from the airport and port compounds.

The Bermuda district, though in the south of the city, is not under the control of "warlord" Mohamed Farah Aidid who controls most of the southern section of the Somali capital, but split between his allies in the Murusade sub-clan and the Agbal clan of the self-styled former interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

Abdullahi Gedi Shador, a ranking member of Ali Mahdi's United Somali Congress (USC), told AFP Monday that clashes started when young Somalis in the district began looting houses and USC Islamic police intervened.

Ali Mahdi's forces have imposed Islamic sharia law in the north of the city as well as in the southern Medina district he now controls. The USC official, interviewed in the north of the city, said the group had set up an Islamic court in Bermuda.

Aidid and his main rival Ali Mahdi last week concluded a "peace deal" but sceptical Mogadishu residents expressed immediate doubts about its duration. The accord came along with an agreement to set up joint committees to manage the port and airport after the UN pull-out.

The immediate surrounds of the airport were relatively calm Monday but the scene of fierce fighting Sunday as supporters of Ali Osman "Ato", a former close adviser of Aidid who has turned against his former boss, fought militiamen claiming to be part of Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA). While Ato admitted Monday that he had a "family quarrel" with Aidid, he told AFP the militiamen his supporters fought on Sunday were not from the SNA but were simple looters who had stopped his trucks from passing.

The quarrel between Ato and Aidid is over Ato's criticism of Aidid as being too antagonistic toward the UN mission in Somalia. While saying he hopes the withdrawal of the UN troops will bring peace to the troubled city, Ato fears that the Somalis will meantime attempt to provoke the US troops brought in to protect the withdrawing international team.

Ato, a wealthy businessman and Aidid's former financier, was arrested and imprisoned by the United States in 1993 when the United Nations had put a price on the head of Aidid.

Ato claims that "nothing has changed" between the warlord and him despite the family quarrel, his criticisms seeming to back the widespread reports of splits within the Habr Gedir clan and the Sa'ad sub-clan both Ato and Aidid come from.

Somalia has been without a government since the ousting of its former dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January 1991 and has been riven since then by faction fighting. [passage omitted]

Rival Militia Clash in Somaliland

AB2802121595 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT
28 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, 28 Feb (AFP)—Fighting has broken out between rival militias in Somalia's breakaway northern region of Somaliland, a radio station in the province's capital Hargeysa said Tuesday. Radio Hargeysa reported clashes between the forces of Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, president of the self-proclaimed Republic, and militiamen loyal to his rival, Abdirahman Ahmed Ali "Tur", president of the Somali National Movement (SNM) on Monday.

Egal's forces launched an attack on the village of Salahle, 60 kilometres (36 miles) southeast of Hargeysa, a stronghold of Tur's regional commander General Jama Mohamed Qualib, the station said.

An SNM spokesman in Mogadishu claimed that Egal's forces were defeated and pursued to Hargeysa.

Neither the radio station nor the opposition representatives in Hargeysa gave any assessment of the incident. But according to people in Hargeysa interviewed in radio link-ups with AFP, at least seven people were killed and 22 injured. They said there was no fighting in Hargeysa.

In fighting around Hargeysa at the end of last year Egal's forces pushed back those of Tur, Somaliland's first president after its self-proclaimed independence in 1991 which went recognised by other countries. [sentence as received] Tur, who has rejoined the faction led by General Mohamed Farah Aidid and is now opposed to independence, was replaced as president in 1993 by Egal after internal disputes in the SNM.

Surgeon General Denies Chemical Weapons Report*MB2702182595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1758 GMT 27 Feb 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Feb 27 SAPA—It is a "blatant lie" that South Africa has developed offensive chemical and biological weapons to assassinate people, Surgeon-General Lt-Gen Niel Knobel said in Pretoria on Monday. Accusing western countries, which insist South Africa still has an offensive chemical capability, of jealousy, he said: "We destroyed all lethal, incapacitating and irritating chemical and biological agents in 1993."

Gen Knobel was addressing a media briefing following reports that the United States was pressing President Nelson Mandela to destroy South Africa's chemical and biological weapons and the means to make them. The US reportedly believes that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi is trying to recruit the South African scientists who developed the programme.

Former General Secretary of the SA [South Africa] Council of Churches Frank Chikane was in April 1989 deliberately infected with a toxin absorbed through the skin and fell ill on a trip to America, a report in the London SUNDAY TIMES said.

"This is a blatant lie," Gen Knobel said, adding it was inconceivable that a chemical agent could affect only [one] person in an enclosed area such as the passenger cabin of an aircraft.

Gen Knobel said the SA Medical Services, as a non-combat arm of the SANDF [South African National Defense Force], had been instructed to develop a defensive capability against chemical and biological weapons in the late 70s. This was prompted by evidence that Cuban troops fighting in Angola at the time had been using chemical weapons. "Despite our isolation, we managed to develop a defensive capability which is second to none in the world. Gleaning information from countries such as the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States was part of our programme. They are jealous of what we achieved and now want to find out who supplied us with information. But we are not going to tell them," Gen Knobel said.

He said in order to develop this defensive capability, South Africa had to obtain or manufacture "laboratory quantities" of offensive chemical weapons. The country had the ability to develop chemical weapons, but never possessed more than the few grams necessary to manufacture defensive systems.

It was "highly unlikely" that abuses could have taken place. All allegations in this regard had been fully investigated and had produced nothing, Gen Knobel said.

"By 1988, when I took over as surgeon-general, we had a total defensive capability against all known chemical agents." At that time, the Cubans were withdrawing from Angola and the international community was moving

towards the adoption of a convention to ban all biological and chemical weapons. "In view of this, I recommended that the project be terminated. This process was completed in 1993. The covert private companies were abolished or commercialised and we destroyed all lethal, incapacitating and irritating biological and lethal agents."

Gen Knobel said Mr Mandela was fully briefed on the project. "He concurred that we don't destroy our scientific records and that we maintain our existing defensive capability as a protection against natural chemical disasters. Those records are kept under strict control."

The scientists who had worked on the programme were all back in "normal business", Gen Knobel said. None of them had an overall picture of the project because every scientist dealt only with the minute part on which he was working. It was not possible for any scientist to sell knowledge because no one had sufficient information on the programme. "All of them also signed a secrecy agreement. Selling information would in any event be a contravention of the convention on chemical warfare. I reject with contempt the suggestion that any of them are doing this," Gen Knobel said.

Before the decision to terminate the project, South Africa had deliberately refrained from denying claims that it had a chemical weapons arsenal. "It was to our advantage to let them think we had chemical weapons. This was part of our defensive strategy," Gen Knobel said.

Minister on ANC, NP Mediation 'Intransigence'*MB2702073795 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 26 Feb 95 p 24*

[Commentary by Sipho Mzimela, minister of correctional services and chief IFP negotiator in the Constitutional Committee]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] dramatic withdrawal from Parliament on Tuesday [21 February] was the result of the seemingly final breach by the ANC and NP of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation signed by party leaders Nelson Mandela, F W de Klerk and Mangosuthu Buthelezi on April 19 1994.

Despite exhaustive attempts by the IFP to persuade them otherwise, in the past 10 months the ANC and National Party have not only reneged on the agreement that international mediation would commence "as soon as possible" after the elections but have indicated they have no intention of ever honouring it.

This is unacceptable and necessitates the suspension of the IFP's participation in Parliament and the Constitutional Assembly. The point is simply that, were it not for the agreement on international mediation, the IFP would not be in Parliament since it would not have participated in the elections. If mediation is not to take place, then the political mandate of the party's MPs is no longer valid.

What puzzles the IFP is why the other parties are being so intransigent when all that is required is agreement on the mediators, venue and date. Everything else, and specifically the "what" of mediation, was settled before the elections. This is reflected, first, in the agreement itself and, second, in the consolidated terms of reference agreed to by all parties.

Section Five of the terms of reference is the crux of the agreement. Headed "The Issues", it reads:

"Inter alia the following areas will need to be explored through international mediation and renewed negotiation:

"5.1 The extent of the powers to be given to the provinces, with specific reference to the issue of the central-government overrides, exclusivity, residual powers, judicial functions, entrenchment and integrity of provincial autonomy, provincial civil service and police, and jurisdiction over local government.

"5.2 Fiscal and financial autonomy of the provinces.

"5.3 Preservation of provincial autonomy during future stages of constitutional development.

"5.4 Autonomy of the constitution-making process at provincial level.

"5.5 The adjudicatory role of the Constitutional Court with regard to national and provincial constitution-making.

"5.6 Procedure for constitutional amendments and future stages of constitutional developments with specific reference to the entrenchment of fundamental human rights, constitutional guarantees and provincial autonomy.

"5.7 Citizenship and residence requirements for active and passive electoral rights."

Section Six reads: "The international mediation effort shall also address the issue of the claims and demands of his majesty the king of the Zulu nation, with respect to the kingdom of KwaZulu, with specific regard to the right of self determination of people on a territorial basis."

There was consensus that these issues be settled through "international mediation". There was agreement that there were divisive issues of such fundamental importance that solutions could not be determined merely by virtue of a party's numerical superiority in the Constitutional Assembly.

Those signing the agreement knew Constitutional Assembly would be created shortly thereafter, but that mediation and negotiation would precede it and constrain its constitution-making role. This is what Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk accepted before the elections and this is what they are now refusing to honour.

The breach of the agreement is in fact a breach of the trust—placed by the people of South Africa—in the country's three most respected leaders, to fulfill that which they promised to deliver. There was a crisis before

the elections and a solution was found by three great men. But now that trust has been shattered.

What hope then is there of drafting a constitution that all the people of South Africa can accept? What is the future of the government of so-called national unity?

The IFP has been extraordinarily patient over the past 10 months. But if all else fails a party always has the right to exercise its democratic option to withdraw from that it cannot accept—from the government, from Parliament, from provincial legislatures and from local-government elections. It would be tragic for our fledgling democracy were the breach of trust to culminate in something like this.

Government Announces Urgent Steps To Curb Crime

MB2702161695 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 27 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Extra police, backed up by soldiers, are to be deployed immediately in crime-ridden areas. Announcing this in Pretoria, the president's office said urgent priority would also be given to the removal of illegal weapons, of which there was a proliferation in several areas. Security would also be stepped up at possible weapon entry points.

The crack-down follows a meeting in the capital this morning between President Nelson Mandela and his security chiefs. The president's office said the government was acutely concerned about social stability, investor confidence, and the need to protect the lives of all South Africans.

It said the incidence of violent crime in the country was unacceptably high, especially in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu/Natal, and the Western Cape. It added that this morning's meeting had resolved that the police would develop a concrete plan to address the problem. This included, as a first step, the immediate deployment of additional police, backed by the National Defense Force, in areas to be identified. The plan would be presented to Mr. Mandela in due course, and he would inform relevant national and provincial office bearers about their role.

New Intelligence Official: 'Era of Spying' Over

MB2302122195 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The era of spying on South African citizens and political organizations is over.

The new deputy minister of Intelligence Services, Mr. Joe Nhlanhla, gave this assurance when he was sworn in at Tuynhuys this morning by the justice president of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Friedman. President Nelson Mandela presided over the ceremony. He told the media afterward that existing files would be kept safely locked up as part of South Africa's history. The country's Intelligence Services were being completely overhauled

to fall in line with the new values of democracy. Mr. Nhlanhla said the new security doctrine would evolve from the needs of the people and their inherent right to privacy and security.

Referring to the blending of the old and the new security apparatus, Mr. Nhlanhla said South Africa's new culture of open democracy required careful screening and reorientation of its security staff. He said the National Intelligence Agency, NIA, would secure South Africa's internal interests while the international responsibilities would be handled by another section, the South African Security Services, SASS.

He said, in the main, security would acquire information without any bias and put it before the president and his cabinet to enable them to make informed decisions. Mr. Nhlanhla would report directly to President Mandela. Mr. Nhlanhla said that as a source of security-related information, his department would work closely with the envisaged Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Close cooperation would also be maintained with the police and justice departments.

PAC Says Black Masses Betrayed by Government

MB2702074095 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 27 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] General Secretary Maxwell Ndamadivhanani says the government of President Nelson Mandela has betrayed the black masses by failing to deliver on its promises. Speaking in Soweto at a gathering to commemorate the death of the late founding president of the PAC, Robert Sobukwe, Mr. Ndamadivhanani said the PAC was an alternative government as it was conscious of the aspirations of the masses. Mr. Ndamadivhanani also announced that the PAC was to launch a campaign to ensure that the former spy, Mr. Craig Williamson, was punished. Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe died in 1978 after a long battle against cancer.

ANC Condemns Union's Kidnapping Threats

MB2702203795 Johannesburg SABA in English 1540 GMT 27 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Feb 27 SABA—South African Health and Public Service Union [SAHPSU] Publicity Secretary Themba Ncalo should be charged for his kidnap threats on cabinet ministers and white civil servants, the African National Congress says on Monday.

Mr Ncalo's threats in support of SAHPSU wage demands—made during a CCV "Newline" television programme on Sunday night—were a criminal offence and a direct challenge to the government, ANC Information Secretary Senator Jackson Mthembu said. The ANC urged the government to act firmly and decisively against any individual or organised grouping who intensified racial and ethnic tensions and promoted lawlessness.

The ANC National Executive Committee's meeting this past weekend had "put its weight behind" President Nelson Mandela's firm stand against lawlessness and anarchy in his opening address to Parliament, Senator Mthembu said. "It is only through firm and uncompromising action on the part of government that the level of anarchy and lawlessness can be arrested."

CP Not To Participate in Government

MB2502174395 Johannesburg SABA in English 1612 GMT 25 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Feb 25 SABA—The Conservative Party [CP] will participate in October's local government elections, party leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg said in Johannesburg on Saturday. Speaking at a gathering of CP members from seven Johannesburg constituencies at Waterval Feesterrein in Greymont, Dr Hartzenberg stressed this would only be done with the intention of the CP forming an opposition where it won wards.

It would not become part of a government of national unity at local level. He said the CP decision against taking part in last year's general election in April had been the correct one. Participation would have meant the CP conceded it would have worked within the new dispensation and this would have robbed the CP of their right to seek the freedom and self-determination of the Afrikaner. The local elections were different. The CP, as had been the case with the Afrikaners after the Anglo-Boer war, would use the system to achieve its goals. The CP did not expect to win the local elections. With majority government in force this would not be possible.

However, in the months leading to the local elections the CP would have to work hard at achieving unity among like-thinking Afrikaners, and emerge as a significant force with a mandate to stake claims for the Afrikaners. Dr Hartzenberg warned against any collaboration with other parties, in particular the Freedom Front [FF]. He said FF leader Constand Viljoen had given up any pretence of achieving Afrikaners' self-determination by saying an Afrikaner homeland could never be viable. He accused Gen Viljoen of being a "lap dog" of the ANC and said his plans to settle Afrikaners in places such as Mozambique would end as other similar exercises had in the past, with Afrikaners having to rescue those of their kinsmen who had not been assimilated.

Dr Hartzenberg said a new world order was now openly being propagated. In his opening of Parliament speech, President Nelson Mandela had referred to the role South Africa would play in this. Past efforts to achieve such an order had failed. He predicted that the present efforts would be defeated by those nations, such as the Afrikaner who were seeking self-determination in a rising tide of nationalism.

Sexwale Condemns Attack on De Klerk's Car

MB2802145695 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 28 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale has condemned the mob attack on Deputy President F.W. de Klerk's car in Reiger Park on the East Rand last night.

Mr. Sexwale said such behavior was unacceptable in the new South Africa and should be resisted. He made the remarks while opening the first session of the provincial intergovernmental forum at Kempton Park. Mr. de Klerk's car was stoned by an unruly mob shortly after he addressed residents at the Reiger Park community hall near Boksburg. No one was injured in the incident, and the mob moved back when the police formed a cordon around the vehicle.

Winnie Mandela Not To Cut Short Trip

MB2802072295 Johannesburg SABA in English 2212 GMT 27 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Feb 27 SABA—Deputy Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Mrs Winnie Mandela will not cut short her trip to West Africa, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Monday.

Her private secretary Alan Reynolds said the controversy surrounding the trip had been ironed out and there was no need for Mrs Mandela to return immediately. She would return to the country on March 6 as scheduled.

Mrs Mandela caused a stir last week when she decided to go ahead and attend a Pan African film and television festival in Burkina Faso despite a request by President Nelson Mandela to remain in the country.

Barings Southern Africa Had 'Limited Exposure'

MB2802150295 Johannesburg SABA in English 1441 GMT 28 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SABA—The collapse of U.K. banking giant Barings Brothers following a single dealer's R97.2-billion [rands] gamble in foreign derivatives has raised concerns about this type of trade in the South African market.

Dealers said on Tuesday, although Barings Southern Africa had limited exposure, major domestic institutions would re-examine their derivatives trading policies and exposure. "There'll be a short term pull-back (in the derivatives market)," a trader said, noting the institutions were likely scrutinizing their trade control mechanisms on the South African Futures Exchange (Safex).

Traders also waited to see if the local branch of Barings would start off-loading its South African contracts, in line with global market expectations. However, the Safex and a senior Barings official indicated the U.K. bank did not hold a substantial amount of local contracts, and a

possible sell-off was therefore likely to have a limited impact. Baring Brothers suffered an estimated R3.6-billion loss (U.S. dollars 1-billion) after Singapore-based trader Nick Leeson reportedly bought up to 20,000 derivatives contracts linked to the movement of the Japanese stock market.

However, the bank's actual loss may turn out to be substantially higher as many of Leeson's deals were "hidden"—not reported to the bank management team. Safex chief executive Stuart Rees said however that a similar debacle on the local futures market was unlikely, as the local futures exchange was able to keep a closer eye on trade. "This is due to the direct one-on-one relationship between clearing member and non-clearing member, whereas others (markets) can clear where they like," he said.

Safex imposed strict limits on members' positions. "But if (deal) confirmations don't go where they were supposed to go, then banks are faced with a major problem," warned Ian Melamed, of Johannesburg-based BSS Management Services. Leeson's loss could have easily been absorbed at an earlier stage if Barings had received the proper confirmations. "It seems the auditors didn't know about his (Leeson's) position," Melamed said, pointing out Leeson kept doubling his position, hoping his gamble would eventually pay off.

"It happens when there is a very forceful group of dealers and people in the back office are forced into submission—they don't question anything the dealers are doing.

"That kind of situation should never be allowed to develop here," Melamed said. South African bank managers should ensure all positions (derivatives deals) were reported independently by both traders and administration. This would ensure independent auditors could ascertain the 'true position'—the potential loss or gain on contracts.

"We're definitely going to find that some bank management will be having a careful look at the way derivatives trading will be run," a dealer said. Despite the shockwaves in the wake of Barings' fall, derivatives trading would continue to be an important part of institutional trading, another dealer said. Although major losses had been recorded in the past, they believed the local market was a more stable bet as positions taken were generally smaller than those taken on larger international markets.

Furthermore, South Africa tended to be more structured from an administrative-auditing point of view and therefore less likely to "slip-up". But the return of major international banks into the South African market might open the way for much larger trading volumes, Melamed cautioned. Proper management and supervision was therefore vital to avoid a Barings catastrophe in the local market.

Reserve Bank, Lawmakers Discuss Foreign Banks

MB2102134595 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Feb 95 p 11

[Report by Samantha Sharpe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Reserve Bank and the parliamentary finance committee met yesterday to discuss the requirements for foreign banks wanting to open branches in SA [South Africa], Registrar of Banks Christo Wiese said yesterday.

Parliament passed a Bill that enabled foreign banks to open branches in SA in its last sitting, but the regulations governing entry still had to be adopted by the finance standing committee. Publication of the regulations is expected in the next few weeks.

The latest international player is the US-based Chase Manhattan Bank, which took the decision to reopen its SA office late last week.

Chase Manhattan's re-entry—the bank withdrew in 1986—followed moves by the largest US banking group, Citibank, to open an investment and commercial operation by July. Regional economic revival and the growing offshore operations of SA companies were behind the group strengthening its presence.

German banking group Commerzbank announced recently that it would open a branch in Johannesburg in May. The bank had set up a representative office last year.

Dutch-based Internationale Nederlanden Bank of Holland is expected to join the list in the near future.

Equator Bank—owned 60 percent by the Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation, 20 percent by a Nedbank affiliate and 20 percent by members of its management team—opened an office last week. The organisation works exclusively in Africa and has identified SA as a growing investment market.

Gold, Forex Reserves Rise to R11.3 Billion

*MB1702134495 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
17 Feb 95 p 15*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The reversal of short term capital flows in the post-election period and the \$750 million SA [South Africa] global bond issue boosted the level of gold and foreign exchange [forex] reserves to R11.3 billion [rands]—about 7 weeks of import cover—at end-January.

Nedcor's latest economic profile says net reserves rose by an impressive R6.2 billion from June 1994 to November 1994.

This is despite the weakness on the current account of the balance of payments (BoP).

Nedcor sees the momentum in the build-up in reserves as vital to compensate for rising imports as well as to reach the comfortable level of 12 weeks of import cover.

"Although imports for the mega projects are mostly completed, they are still likely to rise at a faster rate than exports as domestic demand accelerates."

Imports surged by 29 percent in rand terms and 18.7 percent in dollar terms in 1994.

Large capital inflows therefore, remain crucial to the build-up in reserves this year because the current account is likely to increase from about R2.6 billion in 1994 to R4.6 billion in 1995, or about 1 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).

"This will require a near doubling of the reserves from current levels, which is achievable if the trend of the past few months continues in 1995."

Much of the improvement on the capital account has been based on short-term inflows, which can be volatile, as the Mexican experience has shown.

"In Mexico, reserves equivalent to nearly five months of import cover were eroded in the space of a few weeks."

Long-term capital inflows preferably linked to increased foreign direct investment—will be essential for improved economic prospects in the year ahead.

Nedcor sees exports benefiting this year from higher sales contract prices for minerals and base metals.

Ferrochrome Producer in Venture With Japanese

*MB0702140195 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
7 Feb 95 p 18*

[Report by Derek Tommey]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mike Salamon, executive chairman of Samancor, the world's leading producer of ferrochrome, has good news for his shareholders in his interim report—including details of an agreement in principle on an important joint venture with the Japanese company Showa Denko KK (SDK) which will bring an inflow of Japanese capital to SA [South Africa].

Following a 35 percent increase in income before abnormal items to R149.5 million [rands] in the six months to December, Samancor has increased its interim dividend by 20 percent from 25c to 30c a share.

To meet rising demand, it is increasing its ferrochrome production. It has switched output at two furnaces at Palmiet back from ferromanganese to ferrochrome and will switch another three furnaces at Ferrometals to ferrochrome over the next 18 months to supply the needs of the expanded Columbus Stainless Steel project.

It has negotiated a joint venture with Anglovaal to increase production of chrome ore from Anglovaal's Lavino mine by incorporating Samancor's Annex Grootboom's reserves into the mine.

Other reports show that good progress is being made with joint ventures overseas with other foreign partners. These developments, together with movements in the ferrochrome price, suggest that Samancor can look forward to a major profit improvement, at least in the second half of this calendar year, as the full benefits of the new price contracts start flowing through.

The joint venture with SDK will result in the Japanese company transferring its production of low-carbon ferrochrome from Japan to Middelburg in the Eastern Transvaal. SDK will provide the technology for the production of special grades of low-carbon ferrochrome and also provide capital.

The joint venture is to be structured to give Samancor a 65.5 percent share and management control. Marketing of the plant's products in Japan will primarily be the responsibility of SDK. In other areas, each partner will continue to market to its traditional customers.

Referring to SDK's willingness to rely on Samancor for low-carbon ferrochrome, Salamon said yesterday that Samancor and SDK had a long association extending over many years.

Samancor already has a joint venture with another Japanese company. It operates a ferrochrome furnace at Tubatse in the Eastern Transvaal for Nippon Denko.

Salamon said the main benefits of the joint ventures with foreign companies were expected to come in the form of increased manganese and chrome sales, rather than in greater foreign profits.

A further benefit of the joint ventures was that they would provide a continuing demand for Samancor's products when the next cyclical downturn in the world economy began.

Turnover in the six months to December rose 28 percent to R1.2 billion, while income before abnormal items rose 35 percent to R149.5 million. Average comparative sales prices were generally lower than in the previous year. But ferrochrome prices increased in the December quarter and have increased again this quarter.

Samancor is expecting to exceed its July-December profit in the current half-year.

R30 Million in EU Aid Diverted to Bosnia

*MB1302142095 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
13 Feb 95 p 6*

[Report by John Fraser]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brussels—A total of R30 million [rand] of European Union aid earmarked for South Africa last year was diverted to Bosnia, according to an official EU document on the management of European aid.

The report shows that of the R440 million for the EU's Special Programme on South Africa in 1994, only R410 million was committed. The remaining R30 million was reallocated for emergency aid to Bosnia.

An EU spokesman played down the significance of the diversion of the aid to the embattled European region.

"It is just an accounting matter, and the balance of the money will be paid this year," he said.

He pointed out that Brussels had pledged help last year above the official total of R440 million.

In fact, projects totalling R546 million had been approved, although not all the money had been handed over yet.

The report says "the balance shall be committed in 1995".

The EU's aid budget for South Africa will be boosted this year to around R500 million.

The report gives a breakdown of the recipients of EU aid, but does not give a project-by-project analysis.

It shows that, for the first time, the EU financed projects through the Pretoria government.

Previously, all aid had gone through non-governmental organisations, as the EU did not want to work with the minority apartheid regime.

Nation To Receive MTV in 1996

*MB1602141295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1343 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Feb 16 SAPA—South Africa is to receive international 24-hour music television next year, the media group Primequity said in Johannesburg on Thursday. Primequity said it would be launching a national commercial television channel in conjunction with MTV Networks and local musician Johnny Clegg. A broadcasting licence application would be made to the IBA [Independent Broadcasting Authority] and the channel launch was targeted for 1996.

MTV Music Television, which reaches over 250 million households in 64 countries, features the latest music videos, concerts, interviews and news features of interest to the youth. MTV South Africa would be a free service requiring no decoder or subscription fees and be supported entirely by advertising revenues. It would be broadcast to all major metropolitan areas. The channel would emphasise local music content and provide for a music and youth development trust.

Management control of the channel would reside in Primequity's broadcasting division—which already houses Radio 702. Primequity would hold 50 per cent of MTV South Africa's equity, with Mr Clegg holding 25 per cent and MTV Networks 20 per cent. A minimum of 5 per cent would be held by the youth trust.

Tax Chairman Defends Plan Against Criticism

*MB1202202795 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
(BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 12 Feb 95
p 3*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Katz Commission has replied to critics of the report on a new tax dispensation, saying a few contentious points are being used to discredit a document consisting of more than 200 recommendations.

Michael Katz, chairman of the commission, says: "We were not going to Mars for the first time and designing from scratch the ideal tax system—we had to work with the existing system's imperfections."

He says the commission achieved its immediate objectives of removing discrimination on the grounds of sex or marital status, alleviating the tax burden on lower and middle income categories arising through bracket creep, addressing future bracket creep, assisting small business, maintaining a internationally competitive corporate tax rate and enhancing tax administration and collection. However, some of these reforms will cost R3-billion [rands], so revenue had to be found elsewhere.

"We dismissed early on an increase in the VAT rate, which is not a choice until the reconstruction and development programme starts delivering.

"We then looked to broaden the personal tax base, such as through pension capping and altering the car allowance, and elsewhere such as through a presumptive tax."

Professor Katz says even though the personal income tax rate is slightly higher than in many overseas countries, it is applied to a lenient base where there is no capital gains tax, dividends tax, a mild estate duty and donations tax, a relatively low VAT rate and no tax on income not of an SA [South African] source.

He says even though the retirement industry plays a valuable role in providing pensions "we looked at it as an industry that could be expected to make a further contribution".

Capping of pension contributions is expected to yield R200-million for the fiscal on the personal income side and more on the corporate income side.

Pierre du Toit, a member of the commission and a partner at accounting firm Arthur Andersen, says the pensions could be taxed through the contributions to a fund, the build-up of the fund or withdrawals from it.

He says it was decided not to tax the latter two as that would be complex and involve meddling with vested rights. It would also not yield immediate benefits for the fiscus whereas capping would yield immediate revenue.

He says this will not cause people to rely on the state for a pension. "These are not the sort of earners who will end up dependent on the state."

It will not discourage saving as "only people earning above R120,000 a year are affected, and these people are discretionary savers".

He says tax incentives neither increase nor decrease savings levels, but rather influence their direction.

Professor Katz says many tax issues have still to be considered by his commission, such as tax abuse on the withdrawal of pension benefits at retirement. "Our terms of reference were to deal with issues for the 1995 Budget. We are going to continue with the rest of our evaluation."

De Klerk Adviser Discusses RDP Shortcomings

MB2702073895 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
(BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 26 Feb 95
p 5

[Commentary by Japie Jacobs, economic adviser to Deputy President F.W. de Klerk, "excerpted from the annual report of the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries": "The RDP looks good on White Paper, but ... "]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The White Paper of the reconstruction and development programme [RDP] is a strategy for human empowerment. However, its implementation is slow and will stretch over decades.

Those who are critical about the pace at which the RDP is being implemented underestimate the magnitude of the task of redirecting the state machinery.

The slow progress being made with the implementation of the programme cannot be attributed to the inertia of the civil servants of the previous regime. In fact, more rapid progress could have been recorded had the management and implementation of the RDP been entrusted to them.

The RDP represents an important landmark in the history of this country. It signifies a decisive shift in policy towards dealing with socio-economic backlogs and empowering the disadvantaged to participate in the political, economic and social transformation.

The success with which the RDP is implemented will have an important effect on the destiny of this country.

The RDP will remain the dominant theme for decades to come, but we should be reminded that without supporting economic growth generated by the private sector its ultimate success will be precarious.

We should therefore foster a business climate and pursue macroeconomic policies that will enable the private sector, in conjunction with labour, to catapult the growth performance of the economy into higher gear.

Apart from these broad themes the RDP has other, more detailed shortcomings.

It ignores the necessity of devising and implementing a population development strategy. High and unsustainable population growth is compounded by the flow of illegal immigrants.

The government lacks the resoluteness to tackle these problems, compounding the task which has to be shouldered by the RDP.

Developing countries that have been successful in improving living standards have successfully implemented policies to reduce population growth. However, many elements of the RDP will in fact tend to increase rather than reduce population growth.

One would expect organised labour to be at the vanguard to provide support for the RDP. However the sections in

the White Paper dealing with the labour market and human resource development give the impression that organised labour regards itself as a beneficiary rather than a part of the process of generating resources and opportunities to support it.

Higher productivity hardly gets a mention and there is no indication that labour will make a positive contribution to economic growth.

The White Paper commits the government to maintain fiscal discipline by limiting the increase in government spending, gradually eliminating dissaving, reducing the deficit before borrowing and not increasing the overall tax burden.

This is laudable, but does this commitment also apply to second and third-tier government structures? Not as far as I can judge. The RDP has to be financed by a redirection of expenditure at all tiers of government.

Departments should refrain from requesting additional allocations during the course of the financial year. The tendency is invariably to target services at too high a standard and aim at reducing the socioeconomic backlogs over too short a period—which gives rise to expenditure overruns on certain votes.

The Department of Finance's belt-tightening programme aims to contain such overruns.

The government's commitment to fiscal discipline has gained in credibility. There is no reason to believe that this year's Budget strategy will be different.

The successful implementation of the RDP will depend on the maintenance of law and order and on tending of the culture of non-payment for rates, taxes and mortgages.

These non-payments are often ascribed to discriminatory policies but they are in fact largely caused by social instability.

Many people may currently find it impossible to meet their financial obligations, but the question has to be asked whether different criteria apply in respect of whites and non whites in the enforcement of law and order and the honouring of contractual obligations.

It is of little avail for politicians to resort to appeals to non-payers if they are not prepared to act if these appeals are ignored.

The RDP can be described as a programme by the people for the people and it is essential that the communities should contribute towards the RDP, but what is more important is that the support of the communities should be harnessed to restore the functioning of the markets.

The real test concerning the affordability, feasibility and macroeconomic consistency of the RDP will arise when the sectoral and regional White Papers become available.

The RDP Fund serves a useful purpose, but it may be advisable to allocate funds to the provinces and to give them greater scope in the selection and management of their own projects.

Crucial to the implementation of the RDP will be the recently formed National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac).

A fourth chamber, the Development Chamber has been added to the old National Economic Forum's [NEF] three-tier structure to deal with RDP-related issues.

The representations in the Development Chamber will, however, largely be drawn from the SA [South Africa] National Civic Organisation [SANCO] and its affiliates.

Will this change the tripartite character of the NEF and impede the consensus-seeking capacity of the new statutory body? This certainly is a matter of concern for organised labour and business. A number of questions arise.

How can the civics be mandated to participate as "equal partners" in the consensus-seeking processes?

Why should SANCO be allowed to become a separate party in Nedlac and what should its role be? Is it not the function of the government to look after the interest of the civics?

The civics will be represented on Nedlac's executive council, where all the inputs of the four chambers will be debated. It does not have the powers to veto any of the agreements negotiated but could refer matters back for further debate.

Only time will tell how effectively this arrangement will work, but my experience with the National Economic Forum prompts me to conclude that the interests represented in the executive council will find a way to manage this process.

Reserve Bank Chief on Restricting Money Supply
MB2002200095 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908
GMT 20 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Feb 20 SAPA—The bank rate will go up by one per cent from 13 per cent to 14 per cent from Tuesday, Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals said on Monday.

Stals said it was regarded it as "essential" for a more restrictive monetary policy to be pursued in order to prevent inflation from escalating. "By implementing preventive measures against inflation now, the encouraging current economic expansion shall be supported and hopefully also extended over a longer period of time."

To further curtail the money supply, bank credit to the private sector would be restricted. Stals said the basic minimum cash reserves by banks would be increased from one to two per cent as from March 21.

Banking institutions would be supplied with quantitative guidelines on the maximum amount of credit it should extend to the private sector during the rest of this year to give effect to the monetary policy. These guidelines were not mandatory and "an appeal is made on each banking institution to give its full support in the effort to contain inflation".

The SARB's [South African Reserve Bank] guideline range for growth in the M3 money supply in 1995 had been set at between six and 10 per cent, Stals said. This compared with the limits of six and nine per cent for 1994 and an annual increase of 14.5 per cent in 1994.

"Taking account of the overall situation, the Reserve Bank has therefore decided to set guidelines for an acceptable rate of growth in the M3 money supply from the fourth quarter of 1994 to the fourth quarter of 1995 of six to 10 per cent, compared with the six to nine per cent for last year.

"The higher upper limit of 10 per cent takes account of potentially higher real growth in gross domestic product in 1995 (hopefully in excess of three per cent), whereas the unchanged lower limit of six per cent reflects the Reserve Bank's resolve that, over the longer term, South Africa will have to reduce its rate of inflation to bring it more in line with the level of the average rate of inflation in the countries with which South Africa trades and competes in the international environment.

"To begin with, inflation must at least be kept to below 10 per cent per annum. Even this will not be an easy task in 1995."

Stals said the fight against inflation in South Africa was not confined to monetary policy alone. "There are many other inflationary forces at work that could easily foil the efforts of the Reserve Bank to contain inflation. The bank therefore needs the support of the fiscal authorities, the business community, the trade unions and indeed every man on the street to fight against the cancerous economic disease of inflation."

He said the objectives of the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] would be frustrated and would not be achievable in an environment of high inflation. The RDP had therefore tasked the Reserve Bank to fight inflation.

"The main functions of the Reserve Bank are to maintain the value of the currency, to keep inflation relatively low, and to ensure the safety and soundness of the financial system."

Adviser on Government Plans for Small Business

MB2702073695 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
(BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 26 Feb 95
p 36

[Report by Kevin Davie]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Industry Minister Trevor Manuel was in tough-talking mode this week, warning

that 1995 will be a year in which his department battles those vested interests favouring protectionism.

One of his chief lieutenants in this battle is Alastair Ruiters, who is responsible for developing the government's White Paper on small business.

A graduate of the University of Cape Town, Dr Ruiters completed a PhD at Oxford, on the history of black co-operatives in South Africa between 1906 and 1990. He was appointed Mr Manuel's adviser on small, medium and micro enterprises last July.

Draft versions of the new policy spurred allegations last year that the government was being overly interventionist and that it risked destroying the country's most successful job creator, the Small Business Development Corporation.

These concerns have been considered in the White Paper. While there is likely to be argument on some of its detail the document is largely a rational comprehensive plan to promote small business.

This sector, recognised internationally as the engine of job creation, has been stifled in the past by apartheid bureaucracy and an economy skewed in favour of large corporations.

Dr Ruiters says the government has "listened to what people have had to say. We've decided the legislative way is not the best and that it is best to use existing organisations."

The White Paper is a vision of a completely new economy, where, rather than restrict small business, the government puts its full weight behind it.

The new policy is to be debated by 2,000 delegates at the President's Conference on Small Business in Durban at the end of March.

Dr Ruiters sees the Competition Board getting "sharper teeth" to investigate constraints and "how these can be overcome"

Attention will also be given to the "possible need for legislation to strengthen small enterprises in their access to raw materials and other inputs controlled by monopolistic suppliers".

Dr Ruiters says the government intends being unashamedly more interventionist for perhaps the next five years to create an enabling environment for small business and "then we'll stand back".

"We'll be considering all aspects which impact on competitiveness including labour costs, tariff reform and input prices."

A key thrust of the reforms aims to make the small business environment as market-orientated and unfettered by burdensome legislation as possible. The stress is on "appropriate legislation".

The government and the Competition Board "will investigate the appropriateness of existing and proposed legislation and regulations in the fields of taxation, labour (including industrial council agreements), zoning and building controls, tendering procedures, training requirements, health and occupational conditions, etc and how they can be made more suitable for small enterprises".

In line with proposed reforms contained in the new Labour Relations Bill, the White Paper wants a more flexible labour market.

It says that steps to safeguard the interests of workers should not be confined to the enforcement of industrial council agreements but should seek to develop industrial relations in such a way as to take into account the needs and interests of small business.

"Industrial councils should become more representative of the different industries, including the small-enterprise segments," it says.

The White Paper says "established business should practice what they preach" by opening up competition rather than controlling markets.

The government should consider procurement quotas both for government departments and established business to "motivate the big business sector to systematically expand its links with small enterprises".

The White Paper acknowledges that well-organised lobby groups may attempt to corner the available funds. Funding for small business must compete with other socio-economic priorities.

The primary source for finance should be the newly evolving and established financial services sector, but assistance may be necessary to fill certain funding gaps.

The White Paper correctly embraces market-friendly policies and a strongly supportive role for the government.

But herein lies the real challenge: the new policy will work if the government sticks to creating the enabling environment. If it tries to run the businesses itself, it will surely fail.

Agriculture Official Developing New Farm Policy

MB1202203195 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
(BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 12 Feb 95
p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A new-look farming policy for the country is being pioneered by Deputy Agriculture Minister Thoko Msane.

Ms Msane led a delegation to Kenya, Rome and Washington last month to study successful small-scale farming and meet leading international agricultural agencies.

The visit is part of an investigation begun in August which is intended to result in the comprehensive restructuring of the Department of Agriculture, which has previously serviced the needs of the country's 45,000 white farmers.

The new policy brings the potential to create hundreds of thousands of rural jobs mainly through a new emphasis on small-scale farming.

The Department of Agriculture is intended to be restructured so that financial and other extension services are principally targeted to meet the needs of small-scale farmers.

The strategy, which forms part of government's agrarian reform programme, intends increasing the self-sufficiency of rural dwellers, improving food production, stimulating small- and medium-scale agri-business and lowering food prices.

Institutions visited by Ms Msane's delegation include the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation [FAO] and International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD], both in Rome, and the Washington-based World Bank and USDA, a government body responsible for the development of agriculture.

The World Bank has arranged grant finance of R2.5-million [rands] to fund the design of the rural restructuring programme, says Ms Msane.

She is "hopeful and convinced" that the World Bank will become a substantial funder of farming reform but says this is a decision "for the country".

Kenya's land reform programme, based on the "willing buyer/willing seller" principle with active farmer support designed to assist with finance and technology, could be a useful model for South Africa, says Ms Msane.

She says rather than produce low-value products, the Kenyan programme encourages the production of higher-value products such as dairy, vegetables and cut flowers, the latter being a successful earner of foreign exchange.

South Africa stands to gain from developing relationships with bodies such as the FAO which has expertise in areas such as combating and drought.

IFAD offers specialist experience in assisting resource-poor farmers.

USDA, signatory to a cooperation agreement with South Africa, has invited South Africans to be trained in specialist agricultural programmes in the US.

But Ms Msane believes the relationship with these bodies will "not be one-way" as South Africa has considerable expertise in agricultural research and is prepared to share this with foreigners.

Although born on a farm, Ms Msane had given farming little thought until President Nelson Mandela announced her appointment.

But when she thought about her new job it was soon clear that without agriculture there is no food. If there is enough to eat people can sell the surplus, get money and jobs.

"There's a lot of spin off. Food knows no politics."

Spread of Credit Cards Worries Finance Minister

MB1702201495 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN (Business Mail supplement) in English 17-23 Feb 95 p B1

[Report by Reg Rumney]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg this week expressed concern about the effect of so-called "private label" credit cards on the country's savings.

Liebenberg said that aside from inflation, the other factor decreasing savings was financial deregulation.

"When credit is more freely available, there is less saving."

In that context he was concerned about the growth in private label credit cards.

Ironically, the bank which Liebenberg used to head, Nedcor, has just embarked on the creation of such cards for the SA [South Africa] Breweries group.

Such cards are distributed to customers through retailers, and judging by reports have been an enormous success.

Food and clothing retailer Woolworths launched its own credit card last year, and chainstore Pick 'n Pay has said that more than 18,000 applications have been received for its "Charge Card" since its launch on January 22. The credit for and management of Pick 'n Pay's card, which gives customers credit at Pick 'n Pay stores, is provided by Amalgamated Banks of SA.

Nedcor plans to offer an "Advantage Card" with Edgars, the OK and Amrel. Clothing store Edgars CEO George Beeton has been quoted as estimating a potential one-million cards from the sound existing Edgars and Sales House store accounts alone.

An ABSA [Amalgamated Banks of South Africa] spokesman would not say how much credit had so far been created by the issue of the Pick 'n Pay cards, but said the credit limits ranged between R500 [rands] and R5,000. While it could be argued that such cards gave credit to those who would not normally be given credit facilities, he said the in-house environment and the use of a PIN number made it easier for the bank to pick up abuse of the cards and manage bad debts.

Economist on Consequences of Finrand Abolition

MB0902183995 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Feb 95 p 3

[Report by Mungo Soggot]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The financial rand [finrand] would probably be scrapped before October's local elections, which could signal a turbulent patch for SA [South Africa], Southern Life economist Sandra Gordon said.

Presenting Southern Life's Quarterly Economic Comment, she said the most important prerequisite for its "successful" abolition was improved local and foreign sentiment towards SA's economic and political policies. The March Budget would give a clearer view of government's commitment to sound economic management.

SA's economic outlook hinged on its ability to attract enough medium- and long-term capital inflows to finance the fixed investment-led recovery.

The Mexican crisis had confirmed the fickle nature of short-term capital flows which were currently feeding SA's capital account of the balance of payments (BoP). These inflows were also vulnerable to the upward trend in international interest rates, she added.

She said fixed investment could increase up to 9 percent this year, after rising 4.5 percent last year.

The increase had contributed to a surge in imports, which had pushed the current account of the BoP into deficit last year for the first time in a decade.

The upward trend in international interest rates and SA's surge in credit extension meant there would probably be two one percentage point interest rate hikes this year—both in the first half of the year. The second hike could coincide with the abolition of the financial rand.

Meanwhile, Investec group economist Carole Mason said Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals was unlikely to lift banks' cash reserve requirement in a bid to avoid the political downside of raising Bank rate.

She told reporters before presenting Investec's Focus on the Economy she forecast two Bank rate hikes this year, the first "sooner rather than later" and the second around October. Mason said a "significantly greater degree of deregulation and liberalisation" of the economy was needed for SA to replace its volatile short-term capital inflows with longer-term ones.

"Aggressive moves towards privatisation, tariff reform, exchange control liberalisation and tax reform" were essential to show foreign investors SA was a place where business could be done, she said.

Talk that the Mexican crisis had cast a pall over emerging markets in general smacked of paranoia as it ignored the reality that international fund managers and investors ignored these markets "at their peril".

It was crucial that a surplus on the capital account of the BoP was maintained if SA was to realise its growth potential.

SA was on course for 3 percent growth this year, barring a weak performance from agriculture.

Surge in Orders Creates Raw Materials Shortage

MB2002140395 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Feb 95 p 16

[Report by Ross Herbert]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Overtaken by an unexpected surge in orders, a variety of manufacturers and construction-related firms are finding themselves squeezed by shortages in primary materials, particularly aluminium, stainless steel, some fabrics and particle boards.

Lead times on some raw materials orders have stretched in some categories from weeks to month. Meanwhile demand in commercial construction is running well ahead of the GDP growth rate, creating a ripple effect through a number of related industries, which are pushing back promised delivery dates and expanding inventories to cope with rising orders.

"The sudden upturn in the economy has caught the whole industry with its pants down," said Kevin Page, MD [managing director] of Brown & Neethling, the Cape Town-based office furniture manufacturer, a market in which demand is up an estimated 15 to 18 percent over 1993. "We are crying out for any raw materials we can get. We had enough orders to work double shifts October to December but couldn't get the materials."

A worldwide shortage of aluminium extrusions, in particular, is pinching office furniture makers as well as construction-related manufacturers of windows, door frames, lighting and wiring. "The demand for aluminium has surged in this country tremendously. The whole industry has been affected by that," said Hans Schefferlie, executive director of the Association of Architectural Aluminium Manufacturers.

Despite aluminium price hikes, volume demand also has doubled, according to the Aluminium Federation of SA [South Africa]. "People haven't had fuller order books ever," said Tony Paterson, executive director.

Many manufacturers have been reluctant to discuss how their order fulfilment is affected. Manufacturers report aluminium extrusion orders that took 6-8 weeks to fill a year ago are taking as long as five months.

Shortages also exist for stainless steel, used in door fittings, furniture, and kitchen and bathroom furnishings.

Page said he faced price hikes and delayed deliveries in particle board, used in a variety of furniture and construction. He also has begun shopping overseas for fabrics, as suppliers promise faster delivery than locally.

Lulled by a slow overall economy, manufacturers say they were caught by surprise by spikes in demand. "We got caught in a nutcracker last year," said Dale Alexander, marketing director for PG Bison, which produces particle board and paper products.

"We thought we'd have a few percentage growth. Volume last year was up 15 percent, and it hit us pretty quickly and we couldn't build up stocks in time."

To meet orders, some firms have doubled or quadrupled orders for aluminium to ensure steady supply, Schefferlie said. Driving up inventories also drives up working

capital demands and interest expense, which is unsustainable, particularly for smaller firms that seem to have had the hardest time grappling with shortages.

The issue is compounded by price hikes. Overall construction input prices will likely be up around 12 percent this year. Cement prices are up 10 percent over 1993, the first hike in five years. Particle board makers, who are running at less than full capacity, hiked prices last year as a result of a shortage of resin needed in its manufacture.

Across the board metal prices are up. The price for aluminium is up 50 percent over a year ago, which is made worse by the fact that the price to South African manufacturers, according to Paterson, is 20 to 30 percent higher than on the international market.

"It would appear that local demand picked up so fast that manufacturers couldn't turn off their locked-in export commitments to supply the local industry's increased demand," Page said.

As a result, manufacturers are taking a renewed look at forecasting, trying to take a more sophisticated approach.

"Forecasting has been wrong and that is where the whole industry fell down. The core of the problem is notice is given too late that a problem is going on. Suddenly a rush of orders came in and it's that hiccup that no one predicted," said Schefferlie.

"The shortage is requiring us to manage the procurement process much more accurately said Rod Ward, head of purchasing for Nedcorp. Of necessity we've had to hedge our bets with two main office furniture suppliers and one backup." He added that he was now investigating overseas suppliers of furniture.

Small firms too are pinched. Ward, who also runs an economic empowerment procurement programme, said the aluminium shortage has hurt small black businesses involved in making business signage.

The economic boost is good news, but also opens opportunities when local suppliers are unable to meet demand.

Ian Robinson, executive director of the Building Industries Federation said shortages had not been a major factor limiting growth but could become one late this year when RDP projects kick in. "We've been very concerned about the capacity of the local material supply industry to cope with demand, particularly in regard to RDP projects," he said.

Anglo American Company Seeks Black Investors

*MB2802071295 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 27 Feb 95 p 1,2*

[Report by Michael Urquhart]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Anglo American is actively soliciting black investors to acquire interests in two of

the three restructured parts of mining house Johannesburg Consolidated Investment (JCI).

The three parts will be based on distinct business groupings and will be individually listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on May 15.

This invitation to black investors is contained in announcements by the two groups and is intended to extend the spread of prospective black shareholders beyond those with whom exploratory investment talks have already been held.

The intention is to split JCI into three holding companies based on platinum and diamonds, mining and industrial interests. Anglo American Platinum (Amplats) will hold the house's present interests in platinum mining and its interests in the unlisted diamond trading companies of the De Beers group; JCI Limited will hold the house's other mining interests, including gold, coal, base metals, ferrochrome and exploration, as well as a minority 3.25 million share holding in De Beers and 10 percent of Amplats; and Johnnic Industrial Corporation (Johnnic) will control the house's Omni Media media interests and commercial property interests as well as minority shareholdings in SA [South Africa] Breweries, Toyota and Premier Group.

The three holding companies will each be listed with 148.9- million shares, the same number of shares as JCI itself has in issue. Shares in the three individually listed companies will be distributed to JCI's existing shareholders in proportion to their present holdings.

Black investors will not be offered a direct interest in Amplats, as its platinum and diamond interests are seen as strategic investments by Anglo American. However, Anglo wishes to encourage black investors to put forward proposals for acquiring investments in Johnnic and JCI Ltd. Prospective investors will be required to show that they represent a broad spectrum of black interests. They must also indicate how they would propose to structure and finance an acquisition.

In its last interim trading period before the restructuring, JCI recorded an interim profit before abnormal items of R221.8m [221.8 million rands] for the six months to December 31 1994, against R179.6m in the comparable period of 1993. Abnormal items, largely the surplus on the sale of a 3 percent interest in Beveop and losses on the sale of investments between group companies, lifted the interim pre-tax profit to R368.6m (R179.6m).

The first half's attributable profit after tax was R344.5m (R163.8m) and the first half's equity accounted earnings excluding extraordinary items was 291c a share against 111c in the corresponding period of 1993. The interim dividend has been lifted to 50c a share from 46c. Earnings totalled 616c a share in the financial year to June 30 1994, and the total dividend was 200c.

On December 31, the net asset value based on market prices was R127.62 a share. Amplats' net worth is estimated at R38.20 a share, JCI Ltd's at 43.18 and Johnnic's at R46.24.

Gauteng, W. Cape Education Budgets Cut

MB1202202695 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 12 Feb 95 p 1

[Report by Ray Hartley]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The education budgets of Gauteng and the Western Cape are to be slashed by R700 million [rands], stunting the building of classrooms and the employment of teachers in the two regions.

Gauteng Education Minister Mary Metcalfe and Western Cape Minister Martha Oleckers have been fighting the cutbacks since they were first proposed by the national education ministry at a meeting of provincial education ministers late last year.

But national Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu yesterday defended what he described as "shifts, not cuts", saying they would have been more extensive if he had had his way.

According to an intricate formula used to calculate the new budget, money is to be taken away from provinces that were advantaged in the past because they had large numbers of white pupils, and given to areas with large numbers of black pupils.

Provinces that would benefit under the new allocation include the Eastern Cape, Northern Transvaal, Kwa-Zulu/Natal and the North-West.

"The terminology is wrong, it's not cuts, it's shifting money not according to provinces but according to the disadvantaged," Mr Bengu said.

Gauteng was initially told its budget would be reduced by R237 million—but revised calculations have put the cut at R500 million. The Western Cape was told it's budget would be cut by R213-million, or 6.5 percent.

In a report to an intergovernmental meeting of premiers last week, Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale confirmed the R500 million cut. He said: "This means that not only must the province implement a severe cost cutting exercise over what it has inherited but that there is also no money for new schools, new teachers and new classrooms."

Mr Sexwale harshly criticised the "inadequate budgetary allocation to the province and the fact that the budgetary process was top down and exclusive".

Mr Bengu said: "By the end of four or five years, we should be able to announce to the world that we are spending the same on each child. Some blacks are critical of us for not changing spending enough."

Mrs Metcalfe said she supported the principle of equalising education expenditure between the provinces, but did not agree with the basis on which the current calculations had been made.

But Mr Bengu defended the use of figures compiled by the previous government and said that if they were found to be faulty the amounts would be changed.

An education source said the overall education budget was set to increase by 2 percent to R29.8-billion, with a possible "extra allocation of R1-billion under consideration."

Official Inflation Rate Drops to 9.6 Percent

MB2802135995 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1107
GMT 28 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—The official inflation rate dropped to 9.6 per cent in January as food price inflation eased, figures released on Tuesday by Central Statistical Services [CSS] show.

The consumer price index in January declined an annual 0.3 per cent, in line with analysts' forecasts, from the 9.9 per cent registered in December and November.

Inflation rose 1.2 per cent on a monthly basis, or a seasonally adjusted 0.9 per cent, largely due to price increases in cigarettes and tobacco, medical expenses and communication costs.

CSS said annual food CPI was 0.3 per cent lower at 17.3 per cent last month compared to 17.6 per cent in December. However, this price index showed a monthly 1.4 per cent increase due to price rises in fruit and nuts, and vegetables.

Economists expect inflation to edge up this year due to higher food prices. However, they expect the rate of increase in food prices, as a result of poor agricultural conditions, to be dampened by cheaper food imports.

CSS said the highest inflation rate of 11 per cent occurred in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area, while the lowest rate of 8.6 per cent was registered in the Vaal triangle.

Food inflation increased faster in the Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban/Pietermaritzburg areas, while it was muted in the Vaal triangle, Nelspruit and Pietersburg areas.

South African Press Review for 26 Feb

MB2602191995

[FBIS Editorial Report]

RAPPORT

Buthelezi Not Only One at Fault—"This week, for the umpteenth time, Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi again made the country sit up and take notice when he and the Inkatha Freedom Party walked out of Parliament," writes columnist Izak de Villiers in his "Sunday" column on page 22 of Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 26 February. "But if he is the political bogeyman that so many of his opponents claim he is, he is certainly not the only one," De Villiers says. "Those who portray him as

the naughty stepchild of South African politics and dismiss him as untrustworthy, should look at his long record. He has always been a sworn federalist, even when the word was hardly fashionable in politics." De Villiers says that Buthelezi also as a "stubborn streak" that has led others to call him a "political prima donna." "The question of international mediation has become a thorn in his side. He was offered it, but is not getting it. Now he must answer his constituents, who went to the polls with that promise in mind. It is a sore point, especially since what he is asking is not impossible and, indeed, could be enriching and conciliatory for South African politics and the writing of the constitution."

Masakhane Must Succeed—An editorial on the same page of RAPPORT notes: "One of the most important tasks facing the ANC is transforming the revolutionary fervor that it unleashed among blacks during the 'struggle' into a climate of responsible citizenship. This is why President Nelson Mandela's announcement of the Masakhane [mutual construction] campaign in Parliament must be welcomed. The campaign is aimed at upgrading the services in black residential areas and encouraging people to pay their rent, bonds, and service charges." The editorial states that the ANC must realize that its strategy during the 1980s of making black areas ungovernable "actively encouraged" financial irresponsibility. Now the ANC must end the culture of nonpayment and "teach their followers to live with the realities of a country that would like to number itself among the civilized developing countries of the world." "The alternative is that this ailing country will not become the promised land, but a forgotten land bleeding to death in African misery."

SUNDAY TIMES

Truth Commission Necessary—Former spy Craig Williamson's confessions of involvement in bombings against ANC members and the opening of Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock's trial this week gave South Africans "a glimpse into the dark heart of the apartheid state," states a page-24 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 26 February. "The disclosures confirm what many have suspected for a long time but they are no less horrifying. There will doubtless be many more shocks. Generations of police lawlessness, instigated and supported by the politicians, lie in our past. These disclosures can happen haphazardly, randomly and in confusion, or they can be dealt with systematically through the proposed truth commission." Predictions by "old order" politicians that the truth commission will "wipe out" the advances made in the negotiating process "need not happen if the commission works to certain clear principles." The editorial says these principles include a commitment to open proceedings and identifying crimes and perpetrators, as well as a commitment to impartiality. "Above all, its work must be done speedily so that the miasma of suspicion and fear that pervades the issue is ended." Resolving the

crimes of the past will help the country achieve reconciliation, according to the editorial, and focus on building a new security and intelligence establishment "constant with the high ideals of our constitution and the rhetoric of our president." "The past must be consigned quickly to the past. Then let us grasp the future."

ILANGA

ANC Urged To Clean House—In a page-4 editorial, Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 16-18 February notes: "These reports that pour disgrace on the ANC, alleging that some of its prominent officials are involved in the embezzlement of funds and other unsavory activities, demand that the organization take urgent steps to straighten out its affairs." President Nelson Mandela "needs to take a serious look at this matter and take steps against those involved," the editorial states. "The time has also come for the ANC's followers to take a wide-eyed look at things, so that when it comes time to vote, they can make sure that the person they select will indeed serve the nation and can avoid characters that will eventually put the party into disrepute."

South African Press Review for 27 Feb

MB2702110195

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Quick Action Needed Against Corruption—"That there should be a code of conduct for elected public officials is a sad reflection on the state of affairs in this country," says Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on page 6 in its 23 February editorial. Despite President Mandela's promises to crack down on government corruption, the editorial says he has failed to attack it as strongly as possible: "We could have been more convinced of the government's determination to stamp out corruption if action had been taken promptly and decisively in cases which have received extensive publicity in recent weeks. The government must not only threaten to act, but it must act promptly; those accused of corruption will have time enough to defend themselves in a court of law." Despite the government code of conduct, "public confidence can only be restored if the government acts swiftly against those who transgress, otherwise all talk of clean government will be useless and the image of the government and the country will suffer."

SOWETAN

Masakhane Campaign Praised—President Mandela's Masakhane—mutual construction—campaign to end rent and service payment boycotts is praised as "sensible" in the 27 February editorial on page 12 of Johannesburg SOWETAN in English. "Core aspects of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, like housing, are doomed to failure if payment of rents and service charges is not resumed." "But it is inevitable that strong-arm measures like evictions will have to be used

to reverse the culture of non-payment," the editorial says. "Paying rents, rates and taxes is a form of empowerment and residents can hold accountable local government officials and their structures. It is a way of preventing the further decline of areas which could face even more neglect in future."

THE STAR

IFP Walkout Secondary—The IFP's, Inkatha Freedom Party, departure from Parliament last week "unfortunately detracts from the real business of Parliament this year, implementing bedrock laws which will change the lives of all South Africans," says Johannesburg THE STAR in English in a page 10 editorial on 27 February. Three "exceptionally important" bills await action by Parliament: education, labor, and health. "Remarkably, while MPs squabble about minor political issues and remain bitterly divided over the truth commission and international mediation, the laws that matter to people in their everyday lives look like getting a pretty broad nod of approval." The editorial concludes: "As we stagger from one 'crisis' to another in our political life, it is worth remembering that after all the hot air and fierce action, elected South Africans are quietly getting on with the job of transforming this country."

BUSINESS DAY

Drop Finrand—Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg's hesitation in scrapping the financial rand, finrand, "is either politically naive or is an official vote of no confidence in the country," according to the 27 February editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on page 10. "Abolition of the dual currency system is not enough. Any delay in completely removing controls on the free flow of capital into and out of the country will merely reinforce the official message of no confidence. Liebenberg apparently delivered last week. Foreign investors will see only a complete abolition of controls as confirming government's confidence in South Africa's future, its stability and its ability to stand on its own feet in the real world of free international capital flows." The editorial concludes: "No economic or financial reasons remain for delaying the lifting of exchange controls."

NEW NATION

IFP Methods Challenged—"Inkatha's decision to suspend its participation in parliament and the Constitutional Assembly simply reaffirms the party's lack of commitment to the government of national unity," says the page 8 editorial in the 24 February-2 March edition of Johannesburg NEW NATION in English. "Given its track record, and the number of times it left the multi-party negotiations process, it can be said with conviction that this week's walkout is certainly not the last. The tactic is evidently the most powerful in its armoury given that its capacity for destabilisation has suffered a serious set back following the transition to democratic government." Agreeing with the IFP that there should be international mediation, the editorial adds: "The threat

of walkouts and the effect it must have on smooth governance should not detract us from the critical task of ensuring that the democracy born out of April 27 is consolidated." "Inkatha must not be allowed to subvert the democratic process and tamper with the sovereignty of the Constitutional Assembly."

South African Press Review for 28 Feb

MB2802120995

[FBIS Editorial Report]

BEELED

IFP Needs To Act Constructively—"The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] did not discover brinkmanship politics, they simply perfected it," says an editorial on page 12 of Johannesburg BEELED in Afrikaans on 23 February. "Now the KwaZulu/Natal ulcer has been reopened by the walk-out of the IFP from Parliament. IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi is protesting because the agreed-upon international mediation on the role of the Zulu king and other constitutional issues has not taken place. The truth is that a committee of the IFP, the ANC, and the National Party was giving attention to the matter." The editorial says that local solutions to political problems will always be preferable, "because South Africans must understand each other and live together. The IFP's behavior is blatant posturing, irresponsible, and opportunistic." It concludes: "All South Africans must be looking forward to the day when the IFP will become a constructive builder rather than a continual destabilizer."

Government Financial Control Welcomed—"In the months after the election, one of the business community's greatest fears was that the new government would not keep to the budget," notes an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELED in Afrikaans on 24 February. "There was also the fear that the people who had voted the ANC into power would set unrealistic demands and that the government's promise of fiscal discipline would crumble under the pressure of populist policies." According to the editorial, the government's ability to resist overspending and end the financial year only 1.6 billion rands over budget is good news and should "do much to remove the fears of local and foreign businessmen." "Much can still go wrong, but at least the first steps on the road to credibility have been taken."

SOWETAN

Concern Over 'Get-Tough' Approach—"We will be watching with interest and concern the way in which the Government implements its get-tough approach to civil unrest," begins a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 February. This government faces a challenge, the editorial says, because the "crude

and simple approach" used by previous regimes goes against the ANC's "tradition of struggle against ruthless acts of repression." "The tough action that has to be instituted to bring stability to the present situation is not going to be easy. The improvement of conditions that provide the breeding ground for lawlessness should be the first step. The next is to encourage a culture of talking things through before force is resorted to."

BUSINESS DAY

Political Solution Needed in KwaZulu/Natal—"By refocusing threats to crack down on violence and lawlessness in four provinces, Mandela clearly aims to defuse tensions around the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] withdrawal from Parliament," says a page-16 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 February. "Suggestions that he was about to send in troops—and even declare a regional state of emergency—to quell an expected upsurge in violence specifically in KwaZulu/Natal served only to inflame the quarrel over international mediation and make it more difficult to resolve." The editorial says that the IFP walkout and the violence in KwaZulu/Natal are political problems and should be resolved through political means. "It must be recognized that most of the violence is politics by other means. No lasting peace will come to KwaZulu/Natal until there is a rational, negotiated settlement to the procedural and constitutional disagreements between Inkatha and the ANC. The solution lies in the resumption of negotiations, of international mediation if necessary and, finally, agreement on constitutional arrangements which address both Inkatha's desire for more powers to the region and the ANC's concern that South Africa should never again be divided into ethnically based states."

THE STAR

Government Action Welcomed—"Finally, President Nelson Mandela has reached the end of his tether," begins a page-16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 February. "After first resorting to gentle persuasion—a method more in keeping with his political style and temperament—in an effort to get the ever-increasing band of anarchists to conduct their protests within the law, he has now turned to using the stick. And not a moment too soon." According to the editorial, Mandela's decision to "unleash the might of the State" should be welcomed and is evidenced by the deployment of police and Defense Force troops against striking Transkei police and the use of a police task force to quell a prison uprising in Port Elizabeth. The editorial adds that the ANC leadership's decision to set up an internal disciplinary committee should also be welcomed—"provided it does not end up as a toothless body which shies away from censuring and disciplining some of the organisation's wayward but popular members."

Angola**UNITA Envoy Denies Split in Organization**

*MB2702204095 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 27 Feb 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Angolan peace agreement signed in Lusaka three months ago has started to look distinctly shaky over the last 48 hours. Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement has been accused by UN monitors of dragging their feet over disengagement, and today the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government accused them of violating the accord, provoking a hostile response from UNITA.

It coincides with reports of high-level defections from the movement, apparently triggered by Savimbi's statements at the recent UNITA congress in Bailundo and fears that he wanted to tear up the peace agreement and has been looking to recruit foreign mercenaries to continue the war. The most senior official to have defected so far is Colonel (Isaac Monteiro Capindisso), who is now in Luanda, but others are said to be thinking of doing the same. On the line to Washington, Robin White asked UNITA's representative Jardo Muecalia what he made of all the talk of defections.

[Begin recording] [Muecalia] First of all, the gentleman who is being talked about, he left UNITA early in 1994. He is coming from Namibia, where he was all this time. He was recruited from there by the government secret service. So, this is not somebody who was at the congress. He is not somebody who was with UNITA in the last year. So, this story has frankly no credibility. Just the thought of having 100,000 troops and mercenaries—even the government could not afford them. Not only that—there is also this rather strange alliance they are talking about whereby Israeli and the Iraqi troops would be fighting alongside UNITA. I mean, this is simply ridiculous. There is no foundation to this.

[White] But is Dr. Savimbi committed to the peace process or not?

[Muecalia] The congress and Dr. Savimbi took a clear decision to go for peace. The resolutions are clear. We had a very interesting debate throughout the congress, and we came out clearly in favor of peace.

[White] What about the story that the man who, you know, was basically negotiating the peace deal, Jorge Valentim, that he is under some kind of restriction or arrest in UNITA-controlled areas?

[Muecalia] Well, that is again another....[pauses] I would call it a joke if it were not a little more serious. Dr. Valentim was appointed the head of the commission or the directorate that is going to follow the implementation of the peace agreement. He is the man who has been

involved in all these negotiations, and I believe he is the perfect choice to definitely follow through the process.

[White] So, Jorge Valentim, where is he at the moment?

[Muecalia] He is in Bailundo.

[White] And he is not under any kind of restriction?

[Muecalia] He is not under any kind of restriction. That is again another invention. He is ready to begin working. We should now follow through the practical as well as other steps that we all need to do. Right now, I can tell you, for instance, that Dr. Savimbi sent a letter to President dos Santos, not only indicating his willingness to meet him, but also, we have already indicated our willingness to begin the discussions at a working level group. We haven't had any response until now.

[White] Are you saying that there are no problems whatsoever within UNITA?

[Muecalia] What I am saying is that Dr. Valentim is not arrested whatsoever. Dr. Valentim is in Bailundo. He is preparing to take up his new job to begin implementing in practice the agreement that we have just signed. Obviously, again, before the congress, we had various currents within the party. The congress helped us to discuss, to debate, and we came up with a consensus, and that is the line of the party right now.

[White] But at that party congress there were some very wild statements made by Dr. Savimbi which might suggest that there are serious rifts within your organization?

[Muecalia] Of course, Dr. Savimbi said that there were different points of view; there were different currents within the organization, and that is exactly one of the reasons why the congress was called for. It was exactly to discuss the differences, to discuss the various points of views and come up with a common position, come up with a consensus, and [words indistinct] [end recording]

Samakuva Rejects Defector's Claims

*MB2802111995 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Ambassador Isaias Samakuva said on arrival in Luanda on 27 February that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] does not think the peace process is in danger. Samakuva said there have been some difficulties, but these will be resolved by the Joint Commission.

Commenting on the (Isaac Zavarra) affair, Samakuva said all of (Zavarra's) statements are lies, starting with his rank. Samakuva added: (Zavarra) has never been an Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola colonel; he was a lieutenant colonel. (Zavarra's) statements are unfounded and should not worry Angolans. Samakuva noted that UNITA regards peace as a priority and will work with the United Nations, the observers, and the Angolan Government toward that goal.

UNITA Communiqué on Political Situation

*MB2702083695 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Feb 95*

[Communiqué issued by the UNITA General Secretariat in Bailundo on 26 February]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] General Secretariat is pleased with the successful outcome of its eighth congress. Despite different standpoints at the outset, the final consensus reflected our party's general position. We will try to use the means at our disposal to implement the eighth congress resolutions. From a strictly party standpoint, UNITA cannot disregard the resolutions approved by the eighth congress, otherwise it would alienate Angolans who continue to endorse the Muangai program of action approved on 13 March 1966.

2. Our party and armed forces are very worried about the intense preparations being made by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government armed forces—Angolan Armed Forces—with a view to launching new attacks against UNITA positions.

A. We, Angolans and friends of Angola, are pleased with the UN Security Council's decision made on 8 February to deploy Blue Helmets in our country to help create an atmosphere of peace conducive to tolerance and effective peace. More than 30 years of war and misunderstandings have had a negative impact and show that patriots should follow a constructive path.

B. If UNITA and its armed forces are forced to respond militarily, our men will not hesitate to fight. Angola does not belong to either the parliamentary majority or political minorities, but to the nation as a whole.

3. Snipers on both sides: Let us make the international community trust Angolans' common sense. We have the political will to cooperate with the MPLA government and the United Nations. With peace in mind, we seek stability to quickly revamp Angola socially and economically.

[Issued] Bailundo, 26 February 1995.

[Signed] UNITA Secretary General Lukamba Lucas Gato.

UNITA Alleges Joint Government-Namibian Attack

*MB2702072495 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Feb 95*

["Press communiqué" issued by the Media Office of Jamba's deputy governor responsible for defense and security in Jamba on 26 February]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. On the morning of 25 February a joint Angolan Government and Namibian Defense Force [NDF] unit attacked defenseless civilians in the Mucusso region of Cubango, Cuando Cubango Province.

2. Snipers began firing at 0720 [0620 GMT]. There were no victims because of the prompt response by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military forces guarding the border region.

3. The Media Office of Jamba's deputy governor responsible for defense and security is aware of the recent visit to the city of Rundu by Namibian President Sam Nujoma. He is believed to have lifted the embargo on the free movement of people and goods along the border. It was reported that customs border posts would be established. Under the circumstances, UNITA does not understand why the Namibian Government resorts to the use of arms to settle border problems. Our boundaries have been drawn by colonialism, disregarding African societies.

4. UNITA is for African solidarity based on good neighborliness with all of Angola's neighbors. Accordingly, UNITA condemns the 25 February attack and demands that similar events are not repeated because Angolans also have the right to defend themselves using the means at their disposal.

5. To ensure harmony along the border, UNITA also demands the immediate withdrawal of all Angolan Government Armed Forces from Namibian territory. Angolan and NDF units have been patrolling the border.

6. The Namibian Government may assist Angola in resolving its problems and in building a continent free of wars. The Namibian Government needs, however, to prove that it is not hostile to Angolans.

7. UNITA is aware of the meetings held in January between Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, and President Sam Nujoma. UNITA hails such meetings.

[Issued] Jamba, 26 February 1995.

[Signed] The Media Office of Jamba's deputy governor responsible for defense and security.

Lesotho

Government Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

*MB2302145795 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1130 GMT 23 Feb 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Office of the Prime Minister has announced a cabinet reshuffle and the appointment of a top official in the prime minister's office.

The former minister of information and broadcasting, Mr. Mpho Malie, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs. The former foreign minister, Mr. Molapo Qhobela, becomes minister of works. The former assistant minister for finance, Mr. Lira Motete, has been appointed minister of information and broadcasting. The Office of the Prime Minister has also announced the appointment of Mr. Tom Tuoane as political adviser to the prime minister.

The National Assembly resumes its session tomorrow after a two-month recess for the Christmas and New Year holiday. The opening will start at half-past 10 in the morning (0830 GMT). The speaker of the assembly, Dr. J.G. Kolane, will give the traditional welcome address to the members receiving them after their holiday. There will be no speech from the throne by his majesty the king, as the session opening tomorrow will be a continuation of the fourth parliament which will last until after the next general election. It will be the forth meeting of the fourth parliament. Dr. Kolane told Radio Lesotho that the full business of the house had not yet been announced and that tomorrow's business is expected to be questions only.

Mozambique

IMF Negotiations 'Proving Very Difficult'

LD2102232595 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 21 Feb 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Negotiations between the Mozambican government and the IMF are proving difficult. Maputo is hoping to get financial aid from the IMF for 1995-96. The negotiations have been going on for one week and the IMF is recommending drastic measures which may include—just imagine—the privatization of the customs. Antonio Pacheco spoke this evening to the Mozambican finance minister, Tomas Salomao:

[Pacheco] The finance minister is acknowledging that the negotiations with the IMF are proving very difficult and that, due to external pressure, they have already been pushed into reducing the budget in areas such as communication and—even worse—the armed forces. It was even discussed that there was a 50 percent cut in officers and soldiers' pay:

[Begin recording] [Salomao] We have to reduce military expenditure to allow an increase of expenditure in education and health.

[Pacheco] Will that not provoke a reaction from the military?

[Salomao] No, because a reduction of military expenditure does not mean reducing salaries. We have a number of regulars in our armed forces who receive salaries. We have to spend money on uniforms and shoes, gasoline and other fuels, barrack refurbishment, lodgings, and transport. This sort of expenditure is included in the budget. But, compared to military expenditure in past years, the present expenditure—with the number of regulars we have now—is far lower.

[Pacheco] I heard that Mozambican customs are going to be privatized. Is that true?

[Salomao] I think that is an interpretation. I also saw that news in the newspapers. What I can tell you is that the issue was only raised, I believe, so they could see our reaction. It was never our intention—or anyone else's

intention—to privatize the customs. That sector is one in which the state exerts its authority. It may be possible to contract, for example, a company to undertake specific services such as pre-embarkation inspection and new technology. I would like to make it clear that customs cannot be privatized. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister on South African Farmers

MB2402173795 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Feb 95

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Times have changes, it seems, for South Africa's white Afrikaner farmers. Once the symbol of entrenched apartheid, many of them are now keen to leave what they regard as their homeland to move to neighboring Mozambique. Following recent talks between Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and a delegation of Afrikaners, it has been proposed that white farmers who move could benefit from cheap land and low taxes in Mozambique in exchange for providing the farming expertise needed to rebuild a country ravaged by years of civil war. Cadrier Ahmed called the Mozambican minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Leonardo Simao, and asked him how his government felt about the proposal.

[Begin recording] [Simao] Our reaction is positive. We are promoting all economic activities, including agriculture, and agriculture is one of our main priorities. So any arrangement which can be agreed on to increase food production in Mozambique and to create employment is a good one.

[Ahmed] Dries Bruwer, the president of the [Transvaal Agricultural] Union, is actually quoted as saying that although countries like Mozambique have some of the best land in Africa, they can't get the best from it because of inadequate management skills. Do you accept that?

[Simao] Well, this is true. We spent all these wars of war. A lot of infrastructures have been destroyed, and the potential of our land has yet to be developed.

[Ahmed] Are you accepting that you are incapable of developing your own land?

[Simao] No, this is not the answer. I didn't say that. What I am telling you is, because of the war, of many, many years of war, the necessity to develop the capacity, the productive capacity of our land, must be exploited by Mozambicans and also foreigners. This is part of our policy. We are accepting foreign investment in agriculture, in commerce, in industry, services, and so on.

[Ahmed] So, you do think that these South African farmers have something to offer Mozambique?

[Simao] Not because they are South African farmers. People with skills who want to work with us to develop our country are welcome.

[Ahmed] Is this not going to cause resentment among ordinary Mozambicans who might feel that their land is being given away?

[Simao] No, that will depend under what conditions we are going to put that land available, and this is a matter to be discussed.

[Ahmed] So, you are basically saying that even if you give out land, there will be conditions attached to it. It will not just be a case of you just saying to the white farmers: OK, here is some land and just come in and farm?

[Simao] No, no, no, no. This is not the case. If you want to make any investments in this country, there are laws [words indistinct] and therefore, we are going to negotiate with the South African farmers and others who want to establish themselves in Mozambique to work with us. We are going to negotiate taking into account the Mozambican law.

[Ahmed] There have been accusations that white South African farmers are actually looking for places to set up Boerstates—that is, Afrikaner colonies, because of their failure to do so in South Africa. Are you not scared that there might some truths in these allegations?

[Simao] Here people will abide by Mozambican laws.
[end recording]

Former 8th Brigade Soldiers Mutiny in Chokwe

MB2402100595 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 24 Feb 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Soldiers of the defunct 8th Motorized Infantry Brigade in Chokwe, Gaza Province, have since last night been blocking all roads leading to that city. Our correspondent confirmed this morning that the whole city is under fire. The soldiers are demanding to be demobilized immediately and to be taken home. They are also demanding allowances allegedly promised by the UN Operation in Mozambique during the demobilization of government and Mozambique National Resistance forces.

Further on Mutiny

MB2402132595 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 24 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A Mozambican Defense Force, FADM, unit mutinied yesterday in the southern province of Gaza, blocking the road between the towns of Chokwe and Massingir. The mutineers are from a battalion of the FADM's 8th Brigade, which is stationed at Chokwe, and are demanding back wages, immediate demobilization from the new army, and transport to their home districts. The blockade has held up a number of vehicles and several dozen civilians. Mozambican reporters were temporarily taken hostage. The journalists were returning from Masingir, where Gaza Provincial Governor Eugenio Numaio had formally received classrooms rehabilitated by the UN

High Commissioner for Refugees. The journalists were intercepted and taken prisoner shortly after Numaio drove past the site of the mutiny.

The mutineers are said to be armed with bazookas, hand grenades, AK-47 rifles, and machine guns. They were firing into the air, panicking local residents. The journalists were released at 930 PM local time [1930 GMT].

Pereira Denies Threatening To Divide Country

MB2402092695 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Feb 95

[passages within quotation marks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Manuel Pereira, representative of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in Sofala Province, was recently reported threatening to divide the country. He allegedly said Renamo would do this if the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government does not agree to give Afonso Dhlakama organization a portion of the revenue from major projects in the five provinces where Renamo and its presidential candidate emerged victorious. Afonso Dhlakama immediately denied his representative's threats but not the reports circulated by different news media. [sentence as heard] Now, Manuel Pereira says he did not threaten to divide the country.

[Pereira] "People have jumped to conclusions. The truth is I did not say exactly that Renamo wants to divide the country. That is not what I said. As you are aware, on many occasions, news media distort what people say."

Without convincing arguments, Renamo's representative in Sofala tried to justify his statement.

[Pereira] "Renamo's aim is not to divide the country or the five provinces where it won. Similarly, we do not intend to force the government to appoint Renamo members. We have observed that Frelimo itself is dividing the country. It has already divided the country. This being the case, we accept this division. We shall accept the division."

Manuel Pereira said people have been insisting that in the provinces where Renamo won elections, governors should be appointed by Afonso Dhlakama's party. Pereira says that governors appointed by Renamo in provinces where it emerged victorious would not have the mission of thwarting the ruling party.

[Pereira] "On the contrary, they would assist the government in its program. If President Chissano gave more thought to this issue, he would have reached the conclusion that the appointment of Renamo governors would only benefit the Frelimo government itself."

Manuel Pereira recalled that during a summit meeting between President Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in 1993, the issue of Renamo's survival had been guaranteed. Pereira says that at the summit Chissano promised to establish mechanisms that would have

ensured Renamo's survival. He said the Mozambican head of state has not carried out that promise. The Renamo representative said there are many alternatives the Mozambican Government could adopt to guarantee the survival of Afonso Dhlakama's party.

[Pereira] "Frelimo, or the government itself, is aware that we are all Mozambicans and brothers. It must try to find ways to resolve the problem, without resorting to the Constitution. There are many things which are done but are not stipulated in the Constitution."

Renamo Said Forcibly Recruiting Members

*MB2802153495 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
25 Feb 95 p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] is forcibly registering and recruiting residents in Namarroi District, Zambezia Province, to reinforce party ranks. Namarroi Administrator Bernardo Antonio Tomola says the recruitment is being carried out in Mudene, Marreira, and Mutalala with the recruiters alleging that they are "fulfilling guidelines from the Renamo provincial delegation."

The registration began in early January and is being carried out in areas previously under the control of Afonso Dhlakama's party during the war.

They are registering citizens older than 18, and the work is being done by teams appointed by Renamo district authorities in that area of Zambezia Province.

The source says, "I will give an example. Early this month (February) I went to Pebane on a private visit, and on my arrival I was told that they had registered me and my wife. In fact, when I went to the Renamo district headquarters they did not know how to explain this phenomenon, saying that after registering, my wife and I were already Renamo members."

He added that he was a Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] member since 1968 and Renamo or any other party had no right to forcefully recruit citizens into its ranks.

He said, "to this effect, I asked them to withdraw my name from the Renamo members' list because I am now a Frelimo member and do not intend to abandon my party. I may wish to join another party later but at that time I will have to leave Frelimo."

Asked whether Renamo is handing over cards upon registration, Bernardo Tomola said they are not doing so, adding, "they arrive in a house and register adults to claim that they have many members in Zambezia Province."

Tomola said, "I contacted a Renamo official in the district who told me that the people conducting the registration misunderstood the instructions because they were supposed to register Renamo members only, not the whole population."

He added that they are still doing the same and there are no signs of stopping.

Bernardo Tomola noted that he has received reports that there is a movement of unidentified armed men of unknown origin in western Namarroi District, along the boundaries of Gurue and Milange Districts.

Our source revealed, "regarding arms caches, we uncovered about five metric tons of assorted war materiel in Maqueringa."

Maqueringa is an area that was under Renamo control during the war. The former rebel movement had the so-called "Maqueringa Regional Base" in the area.

The Namarroi administrator said that soon after the official announcement of the election results, Renamo elements in Namarroi District began a campaign that they said was intended to brief the residents, saying that Renamo and its candidate Afonso Dhlakama won elections in northern Mozambique (Zambezia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, and Niassa) and Frelimo and its candidate Joaquim Chissano in the south, and that the administration was divided, Renamo ruling the north and Frelimo the south."

Tomola says Renamo members are saying that Frelimo and its president are ruling south of the Zambezi River, and Renamo and Dhlakama north of the river.

The source said, "this is not true and this misinformation will only cause problems in governing the country."

He added that this "misinformation campaign" promoted by Renamo is being carried out in Regonha, Mudine, Marreira, Lipala, and the district capital.

Some of these areas were under Renamo control during the war and now Dhlakama's party has appointed regional administrative chiefs to rule those areas.

The administrator says the former rebel movement has only an administrative region and two localities under its influence in the area.

Bernardo Tomola said, "Renamo already has appointed someone as head of the administrative region. This already has been reported to the provincial government, only that Renamo official has not yet presented documents required by the state Administration Ministry to occupy that position."

Government Not Worried About Dhlakama's Claims

*MB2402104295 Maputo TVM Television Network
in Portuguese 1800 GMT 23 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Eneas Comiche, minister in the presidency for economic affairs, says Afonso Dhlakama's statements can never endanger what is expected from the Paris Club meeting. Comiche noted that the meeting with international donors is being carefully planned. The meeting will be held from 13 to

15 March, in line with what was agreed between the World Bank and donors. The meeting is scheduled to discuss three government documents on the country's needs for 1995. Financial authorities say Mozambique will require \$1.5 billion. In view of the successful October elections, analysts believe it will not be difficult to raise that amount.

Dhlakama has over the past few weeks commented on the issue. He said any financial assistance should include strict control measures to prevent corruption. Eneas Comiche played down Dhlakama's remarks, saying the government is not worried about them.

[Begin Comiche recording] Well, the remarks can never endanger the meeting. We have been working on the issue for a long time now. We have even planned with the donor community the upcoming consultative group's meeting. [end recording]

Comiche said the corruption factor has never been the main issue since the start of consultations in 1994.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] You mean the government is not worried about Dhlakama's remarks.

[Comiche] Not in the least.

[Correspondent] But have the donors applied any pressure privately?

[Comiche] No. I would not call it pressure. We are aware that that is one of the issues worrying the donor community. The donors also know that the government is worried about it. It was discussed at last year's preparatory meetings, but not this year. So, we had been discussing this issue at preparatory meetings even before elections were held. [end recording]

Eneas Comiche said the government documents will be sent to donors before the meeting starts.

Police Collect 4,800 Weapons Sep-Jan

MB2002172595 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
29 Jan 95 p 3

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Superintendent Miguel Francisco dos Santos, head of operations of the Central Staff of the General Police Command, has said the Republic of Mozambique Police [PRM] collected an assortment of 4,822 firearms throughout the country between 1 September 1994 and 20 January 1995.

The 4,822 weapons include 2,838 AKM's, 161 pistols, 276 land mines, 10 mortars, 26 bazookas, and 1,511 weapons of other kinds.

The largest number of weapons, 1,022, were collected in Nampula Province. These include 182 AKM's, 61 land mines, six bazookas, two mortars, six pistols, and 765 other weapons.

The second largest number of weapons, 769, were collected in Zambezia Province, including 727 AKM's—the largest number of AKM's collected in any province—four bazookas, two mortars, two mines, two pistols, and 32 other weapons.

A total of 726 weapons were collected in Gaza Province, including the second largest number of AKM's, 653. The largest number of mines were collected here, 64. Nine unspecified weapons were collected, but no pistols, mortars, or bazookas.

In Niassa Province, the PRM collected 663 weapons: 467 AKM's, a bazooka, and 195 weapons of other kinds. In Cabo Delgado Province police collected 500 weapons, including 150 AKM's, 45 pistols, and 305 other weapons.

Inhambane Province is in the sixth place, with 400 weapons collected, including a pistol, 19 mines, a bazooka, and 28 other weapons.

Sofala is the seventh province, with 201 recovered weapons. It is the province in which the most bazookas were recovered, 14, as well as 35 mines. The PRM also collected a mortar, 13 pistols, and 41 unspecified weapons.

Maputo Province, contrary to what one might expect from one of the biggest centers of the war, is in eighth place with 184 weapons collected: 72 AKM's, 22 pistols, three mines, and 87 unspecified weapons.

The PRM collected almost the same number of weapons in Tete and Manica Provinces, 129 and 124 respectively. The weapons collected in Tete include 91 AKM's, a pistol, and 37 unspecified weapons. The largest number of mines, 91, was collected in Manica Province. Curiously, no pistols were collected, but five mortars and seven unspecified weapons were recovered.

The city of Maputo is at the bottom. The PRM collected only 104 weapons there, including the highest number of pistols, 71. A total of 27 AKM's, a land mine, and five other weapons were also confiscated.

As stated above, these figures correspond to the period between 1 September 1994 and 20 January 1995. The "compulsory collection" of unauthorized weapons began on 1 September. [passage omitted]

Namibia

Foreign Minister 'Adamant' on Disputed Island

MB2502183295 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK
ADVERTISER in English 20 Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government is adamant that the tiny island of Kasikili belongs to Namibia and will ask Botswana to remove its national flag and soldiers from the disputed piece of land pending the ruling of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab told Parliament on Friday [17 February].

The ownership wrangle between the two countries was last week referred to The Hague after reaching a deadlock in Harare.

On Friday Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, who accompanied President Sam Nujoma to Harare, told parliament that Namibia will, however, always regard Botswana as a friendly neighbour, despite this major problem.

"The Namibian side, in the person of our President, strongly reiterated the point that the Botswana troops and national flag cannot remain on the Island and have to be removed until a ruling is rendered by the ICJ," said Mr Gurirab.

"We expect this to be done in the same way in which the Harare talks took place."

He was responding to questions from NPF [National Patriotic Front] member of parliament Mr Moses Katjluongua who wanted to know if it was possible that three heads (Presidents Nujoma, Masire and Mugabe) well acquainted with each other could not solve this small issue.

"On the basis of the 1890 Anglo-German Treaty which, among other things, demarcated the boundary between the then British Bechuanaland and German South West Africa, the position is clear and categorical to us that the sovereignty and control over the Kasikili Island rested with the German colonial administration," said the Minister.

"On all the maps produced either by the German or British governments, the island in question had without exception been referred to by its Namibian name—Kasikili Island."

Mr Gurirab said the name Sedudu Island only appeared during 1975 on a map that was produced by the Botswana government.

He said the government of Botswana collaborated with the South African government and the government of national unity in Windhoek in 1985 to conduct a survey of the Kasikili Island.

"An inconclusive report came out, which is on file," said Mr Gurirab.

"Let it be said, nevertheless that even the apartheid regime, like its German predecessor, in policy and practise as well as on its maps, maintained that the Kisikili Island was, and therefore is, an integral part of Namibia. This is and remains the position of the Namibian government."

The minister dismissed suggestions that the joint committee of technical experts was a waste of money saying their findings will greatly assist Namibia's legal team in their arguments.

"We are convinced that the finds are in our favour...we are used to wining. lets win this one too, for that is what history,

reason, logic and justice entitle us to receive from the International Court of Justice," said Mr Gurirab.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Announces General Election 8-9 April

MB2702203695 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zimbabwe's third post-independence general election will be held on 8 and 9 April 1995. The dates were announced by President Robert Mugabe in a notice in an extraordinary Government Gazette published today and made available to ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency].

Comrade Mugabe said Parliament will be dissolved on 7 April, while registration of voters on the common roll for the 120 contested parliamentary seats will be closed on (?1) April. Registrar General Mr. (Dobeya Mudede) will hold a public court at (Mashavayinka Building) in Samora Machel Avenue on Tuesday 7 March, starting at 10 A.M. for the purpose of registering symbols of candidates and parties, and abbreviations of names of parties contesting the election.

Application forms are available at the office of the registrar general at Makombe Building in Harare. Comrade Mugabe also announced that the nomination court for the registration of candidates for the 120 seats will sit on Monday 13 March at 10 A.M. at 10 centers in each of the country's 10 electoral provinces. Chiefs shall constitute themselves into electoral colleges to choose their 10 representatives to parliament as stipulated in the Constitution and shall sit on Tuesday 11 April and Thursday 13 April starting at 10 A.M.

Zimbabwe's Parliament has 150 MPs, of whom 120 are elected directly, 10 by the chiefs, eight provincial governors appointed by the president, and 12 nonconstituency MPs also appointed by the president.

'New Blood' Challenging ZANU-PF 'Old Guard'

MB2002210095 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 20 Feb 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Over the next few weeks, members of Zimbabwe's ruling party, ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] are going to have a rare opportunity to give their verdict on the party's MP's, who hold all but three of the 150 seats in parliament. Party primaries were held last weekend in four of the country's provinces, and there has been speculation that some political heavyweights might not get another chance to stand in the general elections, which are just two months away. On the line to Harare,

Joan Turner asked Zimbabwean journalist Ranguvarai Chugo if there have been any surprise results from the primaries so far.

[Begin recording] [Chugo] Yes, there have been a lot of surprises in the primary elections that were held in some constituencies throughout the country, and you find that the old guard political heavyweights in the ruling party, most of them have been swept away. People that have been elected now in parliament, professionals like lawyers, teachers, businessmen, and so fourth, most of them are quite young.

[Turner] Are you talking specifically about any particular big names who are now no longer to represent their constituencies?

[Chugo] Yes, there are some big names at provincial levels, people that have been with the party, for instance, I mean, Mrs. Shuvai Mahofa, who is very influential in the Women's League of ZANU-PF, which is in itself very influential in the party. I mean, she has been having trouble. I mean, okay, she is protesting that there has been some foul play in the elections and so forth, but I mean she seems to have lost the election.

[Turner] So you are saying that there is going to be a lot of new blood in ZANU-PF. How do you think that will change the face of the party?

[Chugo] That is going to change the face of the party very considerably, because most people have now realized, intellectuals in particular have now realized that, I mean, in order to bring about democratic change in the country, I mean, the only way through which this could be brought about is through the party and because of the pathetic performance of opposition parties that has been formed by people that left ZANU-PF with the hope of resting power from ZANU-PF, have realized that, I mean, the only way they can do that successfully, bring about change within the party and in the country, is to join ZANU-PF and bring about change.

[Turner] Is President Mugabe aware of this influx into the party of the new blood, and is he pleased about this?

[Chugo] President Mugabe is not pleased about this, because he is a member of the old guard in the party, and obviously, I mean, as much as this new change at constituency or provincial, at lower levels of the party is a threat to other old guard members, it is as well a threat to him because he represents the interests of the old guards. [end recording]

5 MPs Loose in Primaries

MB2702173795 Harare Zimbabwe National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1130 GMT 27 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Five sitting Members of Parliament in Mashonaland West Province have been defeated in the primary elections that took place over the weekend, while a sixth remains in danger of losing his seat. In Kadoma West, prominent farmer (Jacobus David) beat sitting MP (Mayford Mawere), by 625 votes to 130, while Hurungwe Rural District Chairman (Mark Mabiwo) defeated sitting MP Comrade (Moramben). Comrade Edgar Kwenda lost his seat to Comrade (Ngombe Muchikambizi) in the Hurungwe East Constituency, while Comrade (Don Chipango) lost to Comrade Sabina Mugabe in the Zvimba South Constituency.

On Saturday the editor of the PEOPLE'S VOICE newspaper, Comrade Charles Ndlovu, beat sitting Chegutu MP Comrade Mashaba Mugwagwa by 233 votes to 101. Comrade Tongai Nyikadzino, who is MP for Kariba, is trailing behind a central committee member, Comrade Shumbayaonda Chadengenda. In Makonde, Comrade (Ariston Muchambachi) beat Comrade (Zetson Verimufa). Sitting MPs, Edina Madzongwe and Frederic Mugwangwavari, managed to retain their seats in Chegutu East and Kadoma East respectively.

Speaking to the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] in Chwinoi today, the supervising officer, Comrade John Nkomo, who is also the minister of public service, labor, and of social welfare, said the elections were generally free and fair. He said the major complaints received were submitted by candidates trying to find reasons for their defeat.

Liberia**Ulimo To 'Flush Out' RUF in Sierra Leone***AB2702171695 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 27 Feb 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Now, you might think that the leaders of Liberia's warring factions have enough troubles of their own at the moment: The long drawn-out peace process seems to be getting nowhere and the fighting continues, but today we got a call from Monrovia from General (David R. Boley), vice chairman of Roosevelt Johnson's wing of Ulimo [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], who had something to say on Ulimo's behalf about the rebellion by Foday Sankoh's RUF in neighboring Sierra Leone. On the line, Elizabeth Ohene asked Gen. (Boley) what it is all about:

[Begin recording] [(Boley)] What happened is that the founding fathers of the organization have had a three days' meeting. At the meeting, we have taken the decision that what Foday Sankoh is doing in Sierra Leone—killing innocent citizens—means that he has waged war against Ulimo as well. Therefore, we cannot sit down as a family and let the people of Sierra Leone perish.

[Ohene] Now, tell me. What has this got to do with Ulimo? You in Liberia, what has this got to do with you?

[(Boley)] Don't forget, Ulimo was founded with the help and support of the Sierra Leoneans, so it is not Ulimo or a Liberian issue. We are talking about our two sister countries and the brotherhood that had existed among our two selves.

[Ohene] So what are you proposing to do about this?

[(Boley)] Well, the decision taken is to flush Foday Sankoh once and for all from Sierra Leone as we did in 1992-93.

[Ohene] Yeah, what does that involve? What do you mean by flush him out?

[(Boley)] You see, what is happening is Foday Sankoh believes he is... [pauses] you see, if a blind man is dancing on the floor and no one touches him, he believes he is the only person on the floor. So what is happening now is that Foday Sankoh believes he is the only person in Sierra Leone that can just go all over the place attacking people. What we are saying is we are going to force him out once and for all because peace in Liberia and no peace in Sierra Leone is just like no peace all over, ok? And peace in Sierra Leone and no peace in Liberia is the same. So we have to make sure that that place is peaceful.

[Ohene] Now, have the Sierra Leoneans asked you for help?

[(Boley)] Never! We are talking about brotherhood that has existed years and we are saying our people are there, our refugees are there. Just imagine. When he started his barbaric activities the other day, our people had to be put in a ship back to Liberia, and we are saying that is not the issue.

Our people are still in Sierra Leone and we cannot afford to sit down and let these things happen, ok? [end recording]

Mali**President Appoints New Armed Forces Minister***AB2802090695 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 28 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Upon the proposal of the prime minister and head of government, the president of the Republic yesterday appointed Mamadou Ba, an economic services inspector, as a government member and minister of Armed Forces and veterans. This appointment comes a week after Dr. Boubacar Sada Sy was killed in a traffic accident.

Niger**Radio Reports Formation of New Government***AB2502201395 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 25 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Four days after his appointment, Prime Minister Hama Amadou has formed his governmental team. It comprises 16 members including one minister of state. Here is the list of government members:

Minister of state in charge of industrial development, commerce, handicraft, and tourism	OUMAROU, Sidiki
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	BAZOUN, Mohamed
Minister of mines and energy	ASSOUMANE, IssouFfou
Minister of finance and planning	SOUMAILA, Almoustapha
Minister of national defense	DOBI, Mahamane
Minister of national education and government spokesman	DIALLO, Bouli Ali, Mrs
Minister of justice	BAIDOU, Ibrahim
Minister of interior and territorial development	IBRAHIM, Moussa Elhadj
Minister of public health	(KARNA, Armstrong)
Minister of agriculture and livestock	(MANO, Alitor)
Minister of water resources and environment	(BAWA, Sani)
Minister of civil service, labor, and employment	(OUSMANE, Zahouri)
Minister of equipment and transport	(OUSMANE, Ahmoud)
Minister of social development, population, and women's promotion	(DODO, Aissatou Dambou)
Minister of communication, culture, youth, and sports	(AMADOU, Kaka)
Minister of higher education, research, and technology	(DJI, Mouke)

Nigeria

Nobel Laureate Calls for Isolation of Government

AB2502171495 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 24 Feb 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The 14th Pan-African Film and Television Festival of Ouagadougou [FESPACO] opens tomorrow in the Burkinabe capital. In the margins of the FESPACO, President Blaise Compaore received Wole Soyinka, Nobel Prize laureate for literature, and Abel Tovoejdre, chairman of the Pan-African Center for Social Prospects. At the end of the audience, Wole Soyinka spoke to Jean-Claude Frank Medome about the political situation in his country:

[Begin recording] [Soyinka] The situation in Nigeria now is like in the whole of Africa, particularly in west Africa, because the cost of living in Nigeria is really unbearable. The situation is difficult. We have a dictatorship, a so-called head of state who does not care for the human condition in Nigeria. The problems of freedom of expression and human rights may be resolved in Nigeria.

[Mendome] Can the fight for real democracy to Nigeria be made today by Nigerians themselves or do you need the contribution of the international community?

[Soyinka] The fight for real democracy must be done by Nigerians themselves but this Nigerian problem is an African one. We need regional and continental security and peace.

[Mendome] Is it not possible to negotiate with General Sani Abacha?

[Soyinka] I am afraid, no. Abacha is completely different than Babangida, for example. Babangida is also a dangerous and crafty man, but at least one can hold a dialogue with him. I have already spoken my mind: This government must be isolated in the sporting and economic fields. [end recording]

Muslims Reject Anti-Christian Leaflet

AB2302225095 Paris AFP in English 2242 GMT 23 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Feb 23 (AFP)—Moslems in Nigeria's western Oyo state have distanced themselves from a tract calling for a holy war against Christians in the Moslem-dominated state, the official NAN news agency said Thursday [23 February].

Addressing a news conference Wednesday in Ibadan, the state capital, Moslem leader Alhaji Rasheed Adesokan said the Moslem community of Oyo had concluded that the leaflet could not have come from a true Moslem. "We believe that it was produced and circulated by non-Moslems who want to cause mischief in the state," he said.

He urged Christians to ignore the threat of a jihad, or holy war, adding that Moslems in the state had always lived in peace with Christians and would continue to do so, NAN said.

The tract, circulated in Lagos and nearby Oyo, called on Moslems to prepare for a jihad against Christians, whom it accused of encouraging conversion of prominent Moslems to Christianity.

A Christian was decapitated last December 26 in Kano, northern Nigeria, by Moslems who accused him of insulting Islam.

Another Christian was beaten into a coma a year ago in Sokoto in northwestern Nigeri by Moslems who accused him of the same offence.

The two attacks outraged Christians all over Nigeria.

Sierra Leone

Strasser's Aide de Camp Killed in Rebel Ambush

AB2502181695 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 25 Feb 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] First reports have been coming in since we've been on the air of another ambush by the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in Sierra Leone, and a top person very close to the military leader, Captain Strasser, was apparently involved. From Freetown, Victor Silver has just telexed this report:

Reports just confirmed by the government in Freetown say that the aide de camp of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] government, Major Abu Tarawali, was amongst three casualties resulting from an ambush by the RUF rebels in the (Mazi Mere) chiefdom in the north of the country. The ambush took place yesterday near the town of Matoi. The government claims to have inflicted six casualties during the fighting. Reports say that at the time when the ambush occurred, Maj. Tarawali was traveling with an escort of government soldiers and at least two Gurkhas who are in Sierra Leone to assist in the training of the government military. They are believed to have come under a withering hail of fire from well concealed rebels. One of the injured soldiers is thought to have been brought to the Military Hospital in Freetown. When I visited the house of Maj. Tarawali in Freetown this afternoon, I saw many people crying and wailing.

Information Minister Says Gurkhas Training Army

LD2202152795 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 22 Feb 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Sierra Leone a group of Gurkhas, the warriors known for sometimes acting as the shock troops of the British Army, are participating in the training of the Army. This was revealed by the country's

information minister, who nevertheless says that these men are not mercenaries. (Pascal Gautier):

[[Gautier]] They are in fact reported to be soldiers demobilized by the British Army, but they are not just any soldiers, because the Gurkhas are known for their endurance in the face of any kind of hardship, their iron discipline and their complete political neutrality. [passage omitted]

In any case, the Sierra Leonean Army will certainly need their advice and experience as elite troops. The efficiency of this Army has been eroded away by internal divisions, indiscipline, corruption, and desertions. All these problems have permitted the Revolutionary United Front rebels to step up their operations since the end of last year. One thousand five hundred Nigerian soldiers and 1,000 Guinean soldiers are already providing support to the Sierra Leonean Army, but that was clearly not enough.

UK Diplomat Denies Role

*AB2202141195 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT
22 Feb 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, 22 Feb (AFP)—A British diplomat on Wednesday [22 February] denied that Britain was involved in the recruitment of Nepalese Gurkha soldiers to train the Sierra Leone Army, a British diplomat based here said Wednesday. "The recruitment is entirely the decision of the Sierra Leone Government and as a sovereign state, it has the right to undertake any arrangement it thinks fit," the diplomat stated here. Britain "is not involved", he said.

On Tuesday the West African country's secretary of state for information, Arnold Gooding, said a group of Gurkhas had been recruited to train the Army for its war against guerrillas of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). Gooding would not say how many were in Sierra Leone or where exactly they were based, but said they were "not mercenaries".

The RUF has accused the British Government of providing military aid to the junta led by Captain Valentine Strasser, claims denied by both governments.

Although recruited from the Himalayan country of Nepal, the Gurkhas have traditionally formed part of the British Armed Forces, where they form an elite famed for their military skill.

Between November 7 and January 25 a total of 17 foreigners, including six Britons, were kidnapped in Sierra Leone and are currently believed to be held by the RUF.

War Reportedly Responsible for 9,000 Dead

*AB2202184695 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT
22 Feb 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, Feb 22 (AFP)—Around 9,000 people are officially reckoned to have died in the four years of civil war in Sierra Leone, military and aid agency sources told AFP Wednesday [22 February].

They stressed the toll was probably an under-estimate, particularly as it did not include deaths among fighters of the rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF). The figures include deaths among government forces.

Figures obtained by AFP in relation to various incidents over the course of the war suggest at least 1,000 rebels have also died.

Bodies of many civilians killed by rebels are known to have been abandoned in inaccessible forest areas or buried by relatives in remote villages, often largely cut off by the insecurity in the west African country.

Defence Department sources in Freetown said the counting of rebel deaths had stopped nearly a year ago due to shortage of personnel.

RUF leader Corporal Foday Sankoh, a former army photographer, began the war in May 1991 in a bid to overthrow the regime of former president Joseph Momoh, who was ousted in a coup the following April.

The war has forced nearly 900,000 of the country's 4.5 million pre-war population to leave their homes, according to figures from the World Food Programme (WFP).

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